Wm J Hasbrook

THE ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER

AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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WEEKLY PAPER.

TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid in advance. THREE dollars payable within six months; Three dollars and fifty cents payable within the year; and if not paid until three months after the expiration of the year, the price will be FOUR dollars per annum.

☞No subscription will be received for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued (unless at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—Fifteen lines or less, $1 00 for the first insertion,—25 cents for each additional insertion.

LAW PARTNERSHIP

In Illinois.

THE undersigned residing in Vandalia, Illinois, (the place at which are held, the Supreme Court of the state, the District and Circuit Courts of the United States and a state Circuit Court) have entered nto partnership with the view of entering largely into he collection of debts. They promise prompt attention to all business confided to them.

W. L. D. EWING.
LEVI DAVIS.
FERRIS FOR AN.

References.

Gen. S. Swartwout,	New York City.
Col. Jas. L. Curtis,	do
Hon. C. C. Cambrelling,	do
Dr. T. Barlow,	do
Hon. Mr. Hoffman,	do
Willis Hall, Esq.	do
Jas. Auchincloss,	do
Chas. Butler, Esq.	do
Rich'd. Oakley, Esq.	do
Casey & Hubbard,	do
Capt. T. H. Stevens,	Philadelphia
Dr Granville S. Pattisson,	do
Hon N. P. Talmadge,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Hon. S Wright,	New York
Hon. Mr. Niles,	Connecticut
Hon J. Dana,	Maine
Hon. Mr. Ruggles,	do
Hon. Jas. Buchanan,	Lancaster, Pa.
Hon. Jno M Robinson,	Illinois
Hon. Richard M. Young,	do
Hon. Zadock Casey,	do
G. Hubbard & Co.,	Chicago Ills.
Kinzie, Hunter & Co.,	do
Hon. Mr. Nicholas,	Louisiana
Col. Jas W. Breedlove,	N. Orleans
Hon. Mr. Howard,	Baltimore
Hon. L. F. Linn,	Missouri
Hon. T. H. Benton	do

The Times, and Express, New York City; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia; and Globe, will publish the above advertisement for one year and send their accounts to this office when they shall be promptly paid.
june 17—tf

LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber having associated with him ANDREW M. BRALEY in the above business, formerly County Surveyor of Montgomery county, who was engaged in running the northern boundary of this State, and from his known skill and experience of Four years as well as a General knowledge of the lands in this State, and a residence of the undersigned of Twenty years in this State, they feel assured that they will be able to render essential services to their friends and those who may wish to make investments in this or the adjoining States, either of Improved or unimproved lands. They will make selections by actual inspection of the lands and survey. They will sell Improved Lands or Town property on commission on reasonable terms.

All communications on business must be directed to PARIS MASON, Grafton, Illinois, where all orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. They have on hand and for sale 5000 bushels of Corn in sacks of the last year's crop. ALSO, Three small farms in Green county which will be sold on reasonable terms.

PARIS MASON.
Grafton, Green co. Jan. 1, 1837.—1y pd.

CLOTHS.—*A few pieces super, just received and for sale low, by*
Nov. 4. BLACKWELL & ECCLES.

SALT.

40 BARRELS KENHAWA SALT, just received and for sale very low for cash at the store of CHAS. PRENTICE.
aug 7.

DR. Q. C. ALEXANDER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE IN THE BOOK STORE,
VANDALIA, Dec. 1, 1836.

CITIZEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF MISSOURI, AT ST. LOUIS.

THIS Company is now prepared (in addition to marine risks,) to effect insurance on Mills Manufactories, Houses, Barns and contents, Hay and grain in stacks; stores and goods contained therein; and on all property subject to loss or damage by fire—whether situated in town or country.

Applicants must specify the amount to be insured, and the time for which it is wanted; of what materials the buildings are constructed and covered, and how occupied; as also, of those adjacent to the property on wh ch the insurance is asked. The same will be stated of buildings in which the goods are contained, where insurance is desired on said goods.

All applications must be accompanied by a ground plan of the premises, showing the relative situation and distance of such houses, barns, stables, hay stacks or piles of lumber, as may be near. And it is further required, that the actual value of houses, or property to be insured must be stated at the time of making such application; and in no instance will more than 2-3 of such valuation be taken.

All applications by mail (postpaid) will receive immediate attention.

H. L. HOFFMANN, Pres't.
WM. RENSHAW, Sec'y. June 3.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber will come forward and settle their accounts, either by cash or note, he having quit business, and is desirous to settle up without delay.
1837.-tf F REMANN.

FRESH FLOUR.

4000 lbs Fresh Carlyle Four for sale by
Oct 13th E. CAPPS.

NOTICE,

IS hereby given that on the 12th day of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M., I shall sell at public sale, for cash, the southwest quarter of section 5, township, 13 north range 5 east; and the south-east quarter of section 6, town 13 north, range 5 east. The sale to be at the house of James Cate, near the premises, pursuant to an order of the Shelby Circuit court, to sell the real estate of Mark M. Short, deceased.

NANCY SHORT, Adm'r.
Oct. 18, 1837. Oct 27—6w

FOR SALE,

50,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders 8 cts
" Middling 9 cts.
500 bushels CORN MEAL, Market price.
For cash, or good negotiable paper.
aug 4— WM. LINN.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Connecticut.

AGENCY OFFICE,
Carlyle, Dec. 13th 1836.

THE undersigned having been appointed agent for the aforesaid Company, is at all times ready to issue policies of insurance on dwellings, barns, stables, hops, mills, &c. also steamboats, flat boats, or their cargoes, merchants exporting or importing from the eastern cities, will meet with prompt attention at this office, and on as liberal terms as any other in the western country

Payment for all losses shall be made in sixty days after the loss shall have been ascertained and proven

THOMAS B. AFFLICK Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a connection in the mercantile business under the style and firm of HERVEY & CASE, in the town of Carlyle, Ill., beg leave to inform the public, that owing to their experience in the busness, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to give general satisfaction to those who are pleased to call on them. They flatter themselves that unremitting attention to their customers, and the most assiduous endeavors to please the public taste shall not be wanting; should they deviate from that line of conduct, they will no longer expect that encourgement which such exertions alone can merit.

They have just received in addition to their former stock, per steam boat Belleview, at this place an extensive assortment of goods suitable to the season and market, which they invite their customers and the public to call and see, and feel confident of selling on as good terms as can be had in this place or State.

FRANKLIN HERVEY
ZOPHAR CASE.
Carlyle, May 1, 1837.
1—2 tf

FRESH GROCERIES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE.
1 hhd. N O. sugar, 8 sacks green Hav. Coffee,
3 barrels loaf sugar,
1 pipe J. Duppy's best cognac brandy,
3 bbls. American do, 1 bbl. best holland gin,
1 cask Bordeaux claret wine, 1 bbl. old madeira do
1 bbl. port do., 1 do. malmsey madeira, do.
4 baskets champaigne do. superior brands,
10 barrels Pittsburgh porter,
3 boxes Philadelphia ale and porter,
1 do. of champaign cider, 2 barrels of wine vinegar,
1 do. s. h. molasses, 4 do. dried apples & peaches
1 do. rue, 4 do water & butter crackers,
1 do. pipes, 20 dozen smoking tobacco,
1 dozen Sherry brandy, 2 lemon syrup,
1 box fresh lemons, 1 do pine apple cheese,
1 do. filberts do., 1 do. brazeil do.
4 boxes imperial, gunpowder & young hyson tea,
12 cannisters do. for family use,
6 boxes sperm candles, 6 do tallow do.
1000 principe cigars, 2 boxes razen soap,
10 do. raisins, 1 keg zante currants,
1 bag paper shell almonds, 1 do English walnuts,
75 pounds candy assorted, 20 cannisters Balt. oysters,
12 cannisters sardines, 1 do walnut catsup,
6 boxes herring, 1 dozen anchovies
250 lbs. of bacon hams, 2 kegs Dupont's rifle powder
6 cannisters eagle extra fine rifle do.,
Shot, assorted sizes, bar lead and lead pencils,
Bed cords, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 window glass,
Pint flasks, ½ & ¼ pint flint tumblers,
4 bbls. tar, 1 do. alcohol, 1 do. turpentine,
Winter strained sperm oil, linseed oil, white lead,
Paints, red wafers and sealing wax,
Quills & steel pens, red and black ink,
English mustard, tooth brushes and powder, tin ware
Ground alum, Liverpool blown and Kenhawa salt,
Glass toys, assorted dolls and doll heads,
Cigar tubes, razors and pocket knives,
Fine tooth pocket, redding and tucking combs,
1 case mens fine brogans, 2 dozen boys do,
1 dozen mens kid dancing pumps,
2 do. boys coarse brogans, 50 lbs. candle wick,
3 barrels white lime.

EBENEZER CAPPS.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

I am now about to establish a house for the purpose of entertaining travelers, near the town of Independence in Hamilton county.

NATHANIEL HARMERSON.
Oct. 7.--tf.

NEW CONCERN.

THE undersigned have entered into co-partnership, for the purpose of conducting a general retail business in Merchandise, under the name of BLACKWELL & ECCLES.—They expect to receive in a few days, direct from Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of *merchandise*, selected by one of the firm expressly for this market, embracing, in connection with their present stock on hand, every article usually kept in retail establishments; all of which will be offered, and will be sold unusually low for cash, or on time to punctual men. To our old friends and customers, we return our thanks for their liberal patronage extended to us, acting seperately, and we hope, by a punctual attention to business, jointly, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

R. BLACKWELL.
J. T. ECCLES.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the subscriber for merchandize, are requested to close their accounts, either by Cash or Note. As I am about to close my accounts, it will be indispensably necessary to settle them in some way.

R. BLACKWELL.
Vandalia, Nov. 4, 1836.

NEW CONCERN.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the establishment of F. REMANN, of this place, and having made large additions to the original stock, beg leave to offer to the citizens of Vandalia, and the public, the most spendid assortment of GROCERIES ever exhibited in this place. The following are a few of the articles on hand, viz:

Coffee, sugars—Havanna, white, loaf, lump, and brown; fresh teas—imperial, gunpowder, and young hyson, chocolate, cheese, (western reserve) a splendid article, raisins, figs, almonds, nutmegs, allspice, cloves pepper, cinnamon, prunes, tamarinds, oranges, mustard, cayenne pepper, in bottles; indigo, madder, copperas, alum, pickled, oysters, very fine, mackerel and other fish, best Havanna, melee, and other cigars, chewing tobacco, honey dew and natural Roanoke leaf, sperm and tallow candles; shaving and bar soap, washing balls, Fanning's blacking, lucifer matches, seidlitz and soda powders, cologne water, Longworth's and Kidder's red and black ink, a small lot of selected medicines.

LIQUORS.

Cogniac, champaign, peach, common, and imitation brandy; Holland and American gin; Jamaica rum; Irish, Monongahala and rectified whiskey.

WINES.

Brown and pale Sherry, Port, Madeira, Teneriffe, Muscat, Champaign, Malaga, and Claret.

CUTLERY.

Knives and forks, Spanish, pocket, and pen-knives, razors, straps, boxes, and brushes.

Several sets Brittania tea ware.

A small lot of ready made clothing; castor and palmetto hats; fur and seal skin caps; boots and shoes; gum elastic worsted and cotton suspenders; Dupont's powder; lead in bars, shot bed cords, plow lines, trace chains, tin ware, toys, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell on the most accommodating terms, for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers.

WILLIS & MADDOX.
June 3 tf

Rail Road Office, Western District,
September 5th, 1837.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office from this date, up to the last day of October next; directed to M. McConnel commissioner of the Board of Public Works of the first Judicial Circuit, Illinois, for the grading and construction, of all that part of the Northern Cross Rail Road, situate between the town of Springfield, and the east side of Sangamon River; including the Viaduct across said stream.

This part of said road passes over smooth level prairie, to the Sangamon river, and is something more than six miles in length. It is in the vicinity of one of the best towns in the State, and passes over a country, fertile in the extreme, and now under a high state of cultivation.

The road required to be made will be of the most substantial and desirable kind. The Viaduct across the Sangamon river, will be of double width, and sufficient to admit of a wagon road, for the passage of common waggons and teams, in addition to the Rail Road. A plan and description of all this work, may be seen by application to the Chief Engineer, at the Commissioner's office in Jacksonville. Contractors will be required to commence this work on or before the first day of April next, and complete the same ready for use, by or before the first day of December, 1840.

The proposals must state a specific and definite price for the work to be performed, and if sent by mail, must be post paid, and marked *Rail Road Proposals.* No doubts are entertained of the ability of the State to furnish the money to pay for said work as the same progresses; but each contract will contain a provision, that the contractors shall, if required, receive a warrant, or warrants, under the provisions of the 54th section of the law of said State, to establish and maintain a general system of Internal Improvements. Blank forms will be furnished bidders at this office.

M. McCONNEL,
Com. of the B. P. W. for 1st Judicial Cir't. Ill.

The Illinois State Register, the Illinois Republican' the Jacksonville News, the Alton Spectator, the Quincy Argus, and the Missouri Argus, will each publish the foregoing advertisement until the 1st day of November next, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

M. McCONNEL, Com. B. P. W.
Sept. 22.

Rail Road Office Western District,
September 5th, 1837.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTOR

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, up to the third day of November next, for the grading, mason work, and final completion of that part of the Pekin and Bloomington branch of the Central Rail Road, situated between Pekin and Tremont in Tazewell county, being about ten miles in extent.

The proposals must state a specific and definite price for each part of the work proposed to be performed; and if sent by mail, must be post paid, and marked; "*Rail Road Proposals, Pekin and Bloomington Road*" The road required to be made will be one of the most permanent and durable works of the kind; and will be suited to the passage of steam locomotives of the largest class. A plan and description of all this work may be seen and explained by application to the chief engineer at this office.

Contractors will be required to commence this work on or before the first day of April next; and complete the same ready for use, by the first day of January, 1841.

This part of said road, passes over country, rather undulating in its surface, owing to its passage through the range of high lands bordering the Illinois river consequently some heavy grading, will be required but the excavations it is believed, will principally consist of sand and gravel The country through which this road passes is very healthy, and fertile; already thickly settled by a hardy and industrious population, who by their labor, furnish all the necessaries of life in a great abundance. This part of said road will connect the now flourishing town of Pekin on the Illinois River, with the beautiful village of Tremont, the county seat of Tazewell county

Contractors are requested to examine the country, and the line of said road as surveyed. Blank proposals will be furnished to bidders at this office.

M. McCONNEL,
Commissioner 1st Judicial Circuit, Illinois.

The Illinois State Register, the Illinois Republican, the Jacksonville News, the Tazewell Telegraph, the Alton Spectator, and the Missouri Argus, will each publish the foregoing advertisement until the 1st day of November next, and send their accounts to this office for payment.

M. McCONNEL, Commissioner.
Sept. 22.

NOTICE,

THE undersigned having taken letters testementary of administration on the estate of Joel Wheeler, late of the county of Shelby, and State of Illinois, deceased, does hereby notify and request all persons having claims against his estate, to present them within nine months from the date thereof, either to the Executor or Probate Justice, in order that I may certainly know the number and amount of claims against said estate preparatory to the payment and liquidation of the same, and also enable me to ascertain whether the estate be insolvent or not.

Oct. 18, 1837.
Oct 27—4t J. OLIVER, Ex'r.

A CARD.

R. T. EDMONSON, M. D.
PHYSCIAN AND SURGEON,
Two doors east of Flack's Hotel,
VANDALIA, ILL.
May 20—

PUBLIC SALE.

TAKE NOTICE, that in pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of Randolph county, made at the September term, 1837, directing me to sell the one half, and the sixth part of the other half, of the following described real estate, viz: the west half of the north-west quarter of section 5, township 8 south, of range 4 west; with the same parts of a sawmill erected on said tract of land, lying and being in the county of Jackson, on Kincade creek, being real estate of which James Marshall died seized. I shall attend on said premises on the 23d day of November next, and between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose the same to sale at public vendue (the whole of the above described property will be sold together) the terms of sale to be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with good security, together with a morgage on the premises, to secure the payment of the purchase money.

DAVID BROWN, Adm'r
Sept. 29, 1837 Oct 27—td

MORE LYNCHING AT VICKSBURGH.

By the following article, which we copy from the Vicksburgh Sentinal of the 28th ult. it will be seen that the Lynchers of Vicksburgh have been again employed. As much as we condemn the offence with which the subject of the present Lynching stood charged, and although we could have desired that his offence should have found a severe punishment in the law yet we must say that the mode of proceeding, spoken of below, is one which must be condemned by every one who desires the supremacy of the laws. The Sentinal comments upon the outrage in a very just and proper manner.

"LYNCHING.—This incarnate demon of outrage, violence and blood, still continues to disgrace our unhappy country.

It is only a few weeks since humanity was shocked by a most atrocious and revolting outrage inflicted by those sanguinary spirits of barbarism, the Lynchers, on the person of a Mr. Saunders, of Madison county in this state. These enemies of the peace of society, of order law and civilization dragged this respectable planter from the bosom of his family, and mutilated him in the most brutal manner—maiming him inhumanly besides cutting off his nose and ears, and scarifying his body to the very ribs? We believe the object of this foul outrage still drags out a miserable existence—an object of horror and of pity. Last week a club of Lynchers amounting to four or five individuals as we have been credibly informed, broke into the house of Mr. Scott, of Wilkinson county, a respectable member of the bar, forced him out and hung him dead on the next tree. We have heard of numerous minor outrages committed against the peace of society, and the welfair and happiness of the country; but we mention these as the most enormous that we have heard for some months.

"It now become our painful duty, as conductors of a free press, to notice a most disgraceful outrage committed by the Lynchers of Vicksburg, on last Sunday, against the majesty of the law, the honor, of the country, the prosperity and happiness of the people. The victim of this cruel and ferocious spirit in the case was a Mr. Grace, formerly of the neighborhood of Warrenton, Va., but for two years a resident of this city.

He was detected in giving free pases to slaves and brought to trial before Squire Maxey. Unfortunately for the wretch, either through the want of law or evidence, he could not be punished, and he was set at liberty by the magistrate. The City Marshall, seeing that a few in the croud were determined to lay violent hands on the prisoner in the event of his escaping punishment by law resolved to accompany him to his house. The Lynch mob still folowed, and the Marshal finding that the prisoner could only be protected by hurrying him to jail, endeavored to effect that object. The Lynchers, however, pursued the officer of law, dragged him from his horse, briused him and conveyed the prisoner to the most convenient point of the city for carrying their blood-thirsty designs into execution.—We blush when we record the atrocious deed—in this city, containing nearly 5000 souls, in the broad light of day, this aged wretch was stripped and flogged, we believe within hearing of the lamentations and shrieks of his afflicted wife and children.

In the name of heaven to what is our country coming? When is the spirit of turbulence, outrage and barbarism to have an end? Are we to dispense with all laws except those of the strongest arm? If the people do not organize and swear upon the altar of the living God to crush the atrocious spirit of Lynchism —to uphold the officers of justice—to sustain at all hazards the majesty of the laws—the rights and privileges of each and every citizen, no matter how debased, society must be reduced to the most loathsome barbarism, and our free institutions will become a mockery, and a bye-word of reproach among the civilized nations of the earth. Why should any man or set of men undertake to trample on the laws of the country?—Upon what principle do these enemies to the peace and happiness of society arrogate to themselves the right of dispensing with the laws of the land at pleasure? Why do they outrage the feelings of the community by usurping those sacred functions which belong alone to the sovereignty of the people of Mississippi! If a Lynch club is permitted to make and execute laws, what has become of that glorious right of every freeman, that trial by jury of his peers, according to the laws of his country?

From the Globe.

PAPER CURRENCY.

Some days since, we adverted to some of the principles which gave rise to the disturbances that convulsed several States in the Union, a short time previous to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. In Massachusetts, they resulted in Shay's rebellion, and threatened, for a considerable time, to subvert the Government of the State, on doctrines identical with those now advocated by many of the partizans of the Bank of the United States. Some of the grounds upon which Shay's and his deluded followers proceeded, and those now taken in behalf of the Bank or any bank of the United States, were precisely the same—especially the leading principle, that it is the duty of the Government to relieve the people by providing means for the fulfilment of contracts, by recognising the issue of a paper currency and even of a depreciated one. In both these cases, the fundamental limitation upon the functions of a just and upright Government was equally disregarded—that it should avoid an interference with private transactions, which must inevitably result in tyranny and oppression. Inconveniences may exist among a people for want of currency, as well as from want of food and clothing; but the remedy for these evils must be left to the industry and economy of individuals, exercised under the protection of equal laws.—All that Government can rightfully do in these cases is to establish and maintain a general measure of value, as well as the proper standard of weights and measures, to prevent frauds upon the weak.

The idea that Government is bound to provide currency for the people, either by direct issues, or by establishing a bank for the purpose, is as preposterous as that it should establish manufactories to furnish them with clothing, or cultivate the soil to supply them with food. Its duty can go no further than to establish and maintain a standard of currency, by which contracts between individuals are to be fulfilled; and for this purpose, public mints are maintained in civilized countries.

The only difference on this point (if, indeed any can be said to exist) between the disorganizers who flourished soon after the Revolution, and the *Conservative Whigs*, as they are pleased to style themselves, of the present day, is one of mere form, the essential object being the same. Shays and his followers, contended that the State should authorize the permanent issue of paper money, on its own mere credit, for the relief of the people, and subject to a depreciation; while the supporters of Messes. WEBSTER and Co. contend that the people can only be effectually relieved by the establishment of a bank for that purpose, and in the mean time insist that depreciated bank paper shall be taken at par for all public dues. We have been often informed, through the newspapers owned and supported by the bank, that paper currency is *a great modern invention*, upon which the improvement of the country and its commercial relations entirely depend; and that an adherence to the metallic standard established by the Constitution is a relapse into a state of barbarism; in short, that the use of gold and silver is an antiquated *humbug*.

It will be seen, by the following letter from the Father of his county, that neither the invention nor the object of paper currency is so novel as might be supposed from the statements of the bank organs:

TO THOMAS STONE.
MOUNT VERNON, *February* 16, 1787.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 30th ultimo came duly to hand. To give an opinion in a case of so much importance as that which has warmly agitated the two branches of your Legislature, and which, from the appeal that is made, is likely to create great, and, perhaps, dangerous divisions, is rather a delicate matter: but as this diversity of opinion is on a subject which has, I believe, occupied the minds of most men, and as my sentiments thereon have been fully and decidedly expressed long before the Assembly either of Maryland or of this State was convened, I do not scruple to declare that, if I had a voice in your Legislature, it would have been given *decidedly against a paper emission*, upon the general principles of its inutility as a representative and the necessity of it as a medium.

To assign reasons for this opinion, would be as unnecessary as tedious. The ground has been so often trod, that hardly a place remains untouched; in a word, the necessity arising from the want of specie is represented as greater than it really is. I contend that it is by the substance, and not by the shadow of a thing, that we are to be benefited. The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, can not, at this time, devise a plan by which the credit of paper money would be long supported; consequently, depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of the emission, and articles for which it is exchanged rise in a greater ratio than the sinking value of the money. Wherein, then, is the farmer, the planter, the artisan, benefited? The debtor may be, because, as I have observed, he gives the shadow instead of the substance; and, in proportion to his gain, the creditor or the body politic suffers. Whether it be a legal tender or not, it will, as has been observed truly, leave no alternative. It must be that or nothing. An evil equally great, is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing, and, perhaps, most valuable part of the community, are preyed upon by the more knowing and crafty speculators.

But contrary to my intention and declaration, I am offering reasons in support of my opinion—reasons, too, which, of all others, are least pleasing to the advocates for paper money. I shall, therefore, only observe generally, that so many people have suffered by the former emissions, that, like a burnt child who dreads the fire, no person will touch it who can possibly avoid it; the natural consequence of which will be, that the specie which remains unexported will be locked up.

With great esteem and regard,
I am, dear sir, etc,
[*Washington's Correspondence, vol.* ix, *page* 231.

Judge MARSHALL, in the first edition of his Life of Washington, (page 119,) speaking of the discontented spirit which existed throughout the country after the restoration of peace, says:

"The restlessness produced by the uneasy situation of individuals, connected with lax notions concerning public and private faith, and erroneous opinions, which confound liberty with an exemption from legal control, produced a state of things which alarmed all reflecting men, and demonstrated to many the indispensable necessity of clothing Government with powers sufficiently ample for the protection of the rights of the peaceable and quiet from the invasions of the licentious and turbulent part of the community."

He then refers to the public meetings which were held in various places, for the purpose of enforcing measures of relief.

"THE CIRCULATION OF A DEPRECIATED CURRENCY was required," he goes on to state, "as a relief from the pressure of public and private burdens, which had become, as it was alleged, too heavy to be borne. Against lawyers and courts the strongest resentments were manifested; and to such a dangerous extent were these dispositions indulged, that in many instances tumultuous assemblages of people arrested the course of law, and restrained the judges from proceeding in the execution of their duty. * * * The forbearance of the Government was attributed to timidity rather than to moderation, and the spirit of insurrection appeared to be organized into a regular system for the suppression of the courts."

Here is a picture drawn by the hand of a cotemporary, whose authority the most ardent advocates for the circulation of depreciated bank paper will not question. It shows that the question which has been recently agitated with so much zeal, is not a new one. Then, as now, attempts were made to compel the Government to recognise a currency, and a depreciated one, which is somewhat ludicrously termed THE CURRENCY OF THE PEOPLE. We think the people now do not, and will not thank them for such a currency. They wish for specie, or its clear equivalent.

But the details given in "Minot's History of the Insurrection in Massachusetts, in the year 1786, and the rebellion consequent thereon," afford many instructive lessons. Judge Minot's book was published in 1788. It commences with a statement of the general situation of the people of Massachusetts, after the close of the revolutionary war, their debts and distresses. He says, (page 20:)

"The numerous embarrassments under which the commonwealth labored, soon after the war, produced a variety of expedients from the citizens. Among others, that which has been a peculiar favorite with the people of America, *a paper money system*, might well be expected to arise. Like their ancestors, the inhabitants of Massachusetts had, they knew not by what means, struggled through a variety of difficulties, with the aid of ideal wealth, and upon the appearance of new troubles, they felt inclined to revert to the same assistance. The injustice and extreme distress which had happened among individuals, and the burdens yet existing on the Commonwealth, as a member of the Union, from bills of credit, began to be effected by the superior objects which it was thought they had brought about.

"Many persons must have been deluded as to the scheme for another emission of paper money; and it is not uncharitable to suppose that many others were induced to patronize it from principles less excusable. A majority of individuals in every community must, in one sense, be benefited by a depreciating currency. It puts the public burden upon principles of chance, and finally settles it upon the unfortunate adventurers in whose hands the bills happen to expire. Hazard, when offered to the human mind, seldom leaves it uninterested, and from this motive many will engage on the side of a paper medium. Creditors, indeed, and men of property, will be averse from raising a phantom that in the exchanges may take the place of their real wealth; and the widow and orphan must shudder at the unavoidable snares of knavish men to defraud them of their rights. But these classes of people will ever be opposed by debtors, speculators, and persons otherwise interested against them, and unless supported by the justice and humanity of the people, will soon be overcome."

On reading these remarks, one would suppose Judge Minot to have been describing the state of things which have existed since the passage of the deposite law.

It being understood that petitions are circulating with great zeal in various sections of the United States, under the auspices of the supporters of the bank, whose paper is now irredeemable in specie and depreciated, urging either the recharter of that institution, or its adoption as the fiscal agent of the Government, it strikes us that the following form, with slight or no alterations, will be precisely applicable to the views of its managers. It is the leading resolution adopted at the great convention of the Massachusetts insurgents, held at Hartford on the 22d of August, 1786, and may be found with the other proceedings of that meeting, in Minot's History page 65:

"*Voted*, That this Convention recommend to the several towns in the county, that they instruct their representatives to use their influence in the next General Court to have EMITTED A BANK OF PAPER MONEY, SUBJECT TO A DEPRECIATION—making it a tender in all payments equal to silver and gold, to be issued in order to call in the Commonwealth's securities."

We might easily illustrate this subject by documents from the publications and correspondence of that day, to any extent. Enough, however, has been done to show that the conservative whig clamor concerning a solid currency for the Government, and a paper currency for the people, is as old at least as DANIEL SHAYS. It was at once put down by the Constitution of the United States being formed, and by which gold and silver are established as the only legal currency. It clearly appears that General Washington and the patriots of that day held doctrines widely different from those of modern conservative whigs, who, in Shay's style, insist that depreciated paper shall be taken for duties and postages. Washington's views were in correspondence with the following axiom, drawn from the experience of the most commercial country in the world:

"It can not be too much inculcated, that that which measures all other communities ought itself to be fixed. All plans for assisting commerce, as it is called by making money plentiful through paper issues, are neither more nor less than robbery."

From the Globe.

"PAUSE AND PROFIT BY IT."

[*N. Biddle to Mr. Whitney.*

The National (Bank) Gazette is from day to day dragging up the name of Mr. Whitney in connection with that of the Editor of the Globe, evidently supposing that the association of his name with ours might work us some prejudice. A few days ago Mr. Whitney was paraded in the bank journal as the *financial editor* of the Globe. In yesterday's Gazette Mr. Poinsett is alluded to, and warned that "*every man who is affiliated with Kendall, Blair and Whitney, is liable to be morally identified with that trio.*"—We doubt exceedingly whether Mr. Poinsett even knows Mr. Whitney. We know nothing of his private character—have had no private intimacy or connection with him whatever, except becoming his bail when persecuted by the opposition. We have known him only as the general and confidential correspondent of the banks, and have allowed him to defend their interests from the assaults of Mr. Biddle and his friends in the columns of the Globe. As we stated, however, in our evidence before Mr. Wise's committee, we were apprised by the Secretary of the Treasury that the interests he represented were antagonist to that of the Treasury, and always scrutinized his designs, so that nothing beyond strict justice should be accorded. Unluckily, the employers of Mr. Whitney have recently *wanted* any thing but justice; and their agent, for months past, has sought other channels of communication than the Globe to gain the public ear, and accomplish the objects which the institutions he represents have in view. That he faithfully and earnestly advocates their interests, is matter of public notoriety. He is in close correspondence with the conservatives, and doubtless they profit by his intelligence. It must, therefore, be from the personal pique of Mr. Biddle that his organ still pursues Mr. Whitney. All Mr. Biddle's bank friends voted for the project at the last session which Mr. Whitney's active zeal was busy in promoting; and why should Mr. Biddle, who was once his bosom associate in managing the greatest and most delicate trusts of the institutions over which he presides, still persecute him, now that they have a common cause to advance? Mr. Biddle has entrusted Mr. Whitney with the disposal of more than six hundred thousand dollars of the bank's money at a time, and that as a personal friend, when Mr. Whitney held no official relation to the Bank. This appears from the reported evidence of the Bank Committee. We have no doubt it was this confidence once reposed in Mr. Whitney by Mr. Biddle, which first distinguished him, and recommended him to the State banks for the agency in which they employed him.

We solicit a perusal of the annexed letter from Mr. Biddle to Mr. Whitney, to show the relations once subsisting between these two gentlemen. It will be seen, that in an affair involving millions of the banks money, Mr. Biddle and his Board of Directors bowed to Mr. Whitney's better judgment:

"PHILADELPHIA, *December* 15, 1824.

"DEAR SIR: I have this morning returned from Washington, having taken the whole five millions at par. *I wish you would see and console Mr. Prime, and particularly endeavor to keep his complaints out of the newspapers.* Moreover, he may, perhaps, be serviceable to us, by turning over to us the fun's he had provided in Boston. Considering the footing on which the bank very naturally and justly claimed the loan, as being decidedly more advantageous to give it to us rather than to individuals, we should all extremely regret being obliged to part with any of our Florida loan; we would much rather, even at some little sacrifice, get funds at Boston, by purchasing them in New York, and obtaining drafts on the Boston banks, or, in the last resort, raising some hundred thousand dollars at Boston, by pledging on stock there for sixty day, until we could replace the amount there. What think you of this last plan? I agree with you as to the expediency of retaining the specie at New York, if we could raise the necessary funds without it at Boston; but we are not sure of that, and we have reason not to be very confident of the Boston banks themselves. We must leave nothing to hazard; and since we have taken the loan at par, on the distinct ground of our having the means of doing it, it would be advisable in every point of view, not to sell any of the Florida loan in Boston.

"After much consideration, therefore, we are all of the opinion, that the specie had better go on; I have arranged for two or three hundred thousand dollars from Baltimore, to be sent here.

"*The news of the loan will probably occasion a rise in bank stock. Would it not be well to pause and profit by it? We leave this to your good judgment.*

In haste, very truly, yours,
N. BIDDLE.

"R. M. WHITNEY, ESQ. *New York.*"

The very nature of the transaction marks the degree of peculiar intimacy between the principal and agent. It was a stock-jobbing business. Mr. Biddle had made some movement on the money market, calculated to impart a factitious value to bank stock. The question was whether to strike at once, or whether they might not longer "*pause and profit by it.*" Upon this point Mr. Biddle relied more on Mr. Whitney's "*good judgment*" than his own. As far as this gambling in stocks was culpable, it was dishonorable to Mr. Biddle, not to Mr. Whitney. As the head of a national institution. Mr. Biddle had no right to make it a machine to depress or raise prices, and "*pause and profit*" by the false hopes he could inspire in dealers ignorant of what passed behind the scene.—It will be observed that Mr. Biddle confesses he had made a loan "*on the distinct ground of having the means,*" when in fact he had them not, but was obliged to raise the wind. This was the deception which raised the stock.

Another part of Mr. Whitney's commission shows the delicate nature of the trust he was employed in. He was "*to console*" Mr. Prime, another great gambler in stocks, and prevent the affair from getting *into the newspapers!* Mr. Biddle seems to have understood what belonged to the character of his bank, and how necessary it was even then to arrest newspaper scrutiny. He has another way to manage newspapers now.

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VANDALIA.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1837.

STATE REGISTER

☞The editor of this paper will leave Vandalia to day, for the purpose of waiting on his patrons in a few of the southern and western counties, with their accounts. He hopes they will excuse for a week or two the absence of editorial matter in the paper, and they will oblige him also by preparing themselves to settle the small sums due; which, though small are very numerous, and are essential to him in the proper progress of his business.—But, enough said.

The Hon. Justice McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, arrived in Vandalia last evening, for the purpose of opening and attending the ensuing session of the Court at this place. This is the first term of this Court which will have been held in Illinois, at which a Supreme Judge has presided. The law establishing the present system was passed by Congress last winter, and is among the fruits of the administration of Gen. Jackson, whose guardian care of the great West was like that of a father for his children.

We were glad to notice that Judge McLean is in excellent health, notwithstanding the fatigue he must have undergone in travelling through his extensive Circuit.

The Central Rail Way.—It is with the highest gratification we announce the arrival at our town on Wednesday last of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Lieut. Freeman, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Gilpin, Assistant Engineer on the southern branch of the road. The survey of this important artery of our system is now completed from the mouth of the Ohio to Vandalia. We ca nct as yet, lay before our readers the notes of this important survey. We learn that the Engineer will occupy himself at Belleville for some weeks in making out the details of the survey.

By the way, stern Winter showed his frozen face on the very day of the completion o the survey, the Engineers having been favored with good weather throughout the campaign. Thus Providence, itself, if we may be permitted to say so, seems to have lent a helping hand in forwarding the State's vast and splendid enterprise.

The Express Mail.—We learn from Col. Allen, now in Vandalia, who has the contract for carrying the Express Mail from Terre Haute to St. Louis, that he expects to commence running early in December next, in time to carry the message of the President from Terre Haute as far as Vandalia. Col. A. is not certain that he will be able to make the necessary arrangements between this place and St. Louis, so soon as the time above named. His contract time is the first of January, with the privilege we suppose of commencing sooner if he can do so. The contractor deserves much praise for the promptitude which he has already evinced. His stock is already stationed at all the necessary points between this place and Terre Haute, and he is now actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements on the other part of the route. Col. A. has also the contract for carrying the regular Mail between this place and Terre Haute twice a week which commences on the 1st of January.

We copy from the Alton papers the account given by the Mayor of the city of the tragedy recently enacted at that place. Even thus told, it is a fearful tale, and has more than made good the predictions which we ventured to make four weeks ago:—"Murder and destruction" *have* followed in the train. But we forbear comment. The press throughout the State, without exception, has now taken up the subject in its proper light; and they will excuse us for observing that if they had done so *before* the occurrence of the fatal events which they justly condemn, their united voice might have stayed the whirlwind which has passed over the infant city of Alton. We venture to say that no portion of the civilized world, over which the events of that bloody day are destined to pass on eagle's wings, will condemn them more severely than the People of Alton do now. Step by step were they led to the fatal precipice. To them the past gives a lesson which will be remembered for ages to come: *In the supremacy of the laws* ALONE *is security.* The first duty of every citizen is to maintain that supremacy, whatever may oppose it, or whatever may be the hazard.

A meeting of the citizens of Alton was held on the day previous to the fatal affray, for the purpose of compromising matters between Lovejoy, his friends, and the community amongst whom he sought to establish himself. This meeting was attended by the most respectable citizens of Alton. Many resolutions were adopted; but, as might have been expected, they failed of their pacific purpose. We notice that on the motion Mr. Krum, the Mayor, a resolution was adopted deprecating the remarks in the papers referring to the condition of things at Alton. So far as this resolve may have been intended for the remarks in this paper a few weeks ago, we have only to say, that they were written with a good purpose, and if they have not been received in the same spirit we are sorry for it.

The Sangamo Journal and the Free Press are out against Mr. M'Laughlin on account of his having occupied the Chair at the recent meeting of the Democracy of Fayette county. We do not think that a man ought to be expected to sell him elf to the bank, body and soul, when he consents to be one of its officers. Surely the President of a bank does not give up his right to express his opinions as a man, when he enters a bank. This is the doctrine these Federal editors would establish. Whether or not it is the doctrine of the Bank, we do not know; but we should hope not.

☞Every democratic paper in the state of Illinois condemns the course of its delegation in the Lower House of Congress, in terms as strong as words can express. Whilst every paper that advocates a National Bank approves of it in the same ardent manner.—Prithee which party owns them? Two of them Messrs Casey and Snyder, still pretend to be democrats. In answer to this we can only say that we hope they will *prove* themselves so at the next meeting of congress.—*Chicago Democrat.*

THE CONSERVATIVES.

We copy several able articles from the Globe, some of which are on our first page. We call the particular attention of the reader to the one giving the particulars of the OPEN COALITION between the CONSERVATIVES and the FEDERAL BANK party. It will be seen that the Conservatives of the City of New York, with Swartwout the Collector, and Captain Preserved Fish at their head, ADOPTED THE WHIG ticket, and voted for it at the polls. So much for Conservatism. It has thus proved itself to be, what we have before pronounced it—but another name for Federalism. How the Representatives in the lower House of Congress from Illinois happened to join this party at the late session, is for them to explain to their constituents. Mr. May is the only one of them that has yet addressed his constituents on the subject, but his explanation amounts to no more nor less than this: That he was always at heart opposed to the measures of Gen. Jackson, even while he run for Congress on the popularity of his name: and now that the old patriot has retired, he (May) thinks himself strong enough to oppose and prevent the carrying out of the measures of Gen. Jackson by Mr. Van Buren, his successor. Mr. May has thus brought the question before the People of his district simply to this: Are you for Gen. Jackson and his principles or for William L. May and his? Much the same question, we are sorry to say it, must ultimately come before the People of those districts represented by Mr. Casey and Mr. Snyder. In every question which came before the late Congress, from the election of Allen, the bank man, as printer, to the defeat of the bill separating the Government from banks, did Messrs. Casey and Snyder vote with Mr. May, except on the question of a national bank.

We should be acting a treacherous part to our numerous patrons, if we were not to speak out at a crisis like this. We tell the people of the second Congressional district, and we wish them to remember what we now say, that we have strong grounds for believing that their Representative in Congress will vote *against* the bill separating bank and State at the session of Congress which he is now about to attend. If, therefore, it is their will that he should vote for the Divorce, they must forthwith instruct him to do so.

In short, we believe that Messrs. Casey, May, and Snyder have joined the Conservatives past all hope of return. We say this in deep sorrow. That the reader may understand the true character of the Conservative party, we ask him to read the following:

"The conservative republicans acted like men.—They adopted no half-way measures, but resolutely voted the whig ticket," etc.—*N. Y. Eve. Star.*

From the Baltimore Republican.

On the evening of the close of the New York election, the Whigs held a meeting while the returns were coming in. Speeches were made, and General Swartwout offered the following, which was adopted with three cheers:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the *gallant Conservatives* of the 15th Ward, and all other parts of the State, for their *noble conduct* on occasion of the great contest which has just terminated."

So, the "gallant conservatives" who betrayed their party, because they could not dictate the policy of the general administration and bring the great democratic party of the Union to bow to their arrogant assumptions, have been received into the Whig party in due form as the reward of their traitorous desertion.

From the New York Evening Post.

"Preserved Fish.—We learn that Captain Preserved Fish yesterday voted the entire Whig ticket, Hoxie and all—and not only did he vote it, but we are told he did it openly and above board, like a man.—*Com. Adv.*"

Such are the expressions of satisfaction with which the apostacy of this gentleman is mentioned in the whig journals. We have very little to say about him. He joined our party, got what he asked for, and now shows us his back. He will be small change for the whigs. Many a time and oft have the ruffled shirt gentry abused Preserved Fish! Many a time has his name been made a by-word of scorn, and his person paraded in caricature by his new allies.

"The sentiments of Gov. Kinney, Gov. Reynolds Gen Ewing, Mr. Shields, Col. Wyatt, and hundreds of other distinguished men of the party, are believed to be against the doctrines and projects of the Destructives"—Sangamo Journal.

If by the term "Destructives," the Journal means the sustainers of Mr. Van Buren and the measures of his late message, we are prepared to make a reply for two of the gentlemen enumerated above. We are authorized to say that Governor REYNOLDS is, as he has ever been, a warm friend of the Administration—that he highly approves of the late message of the President, and is warmly in favor of the sub-treasury bill which was defeated by the Conservatives at the late session of Congress.

This we are authorized to say on behalf of Gov. Reynolds; who is not the man, in our opinion, to desert his party either in or out of Congress. Gov. Reynolds is not fishing for any office. He is now a private citizen, but we dislike to see his views and opinions misrepresented by the Federal papers. We learn that he was the first man who nominated Gen. Jackson for the Presidency in Illinois, and like a good soldier has remained true to the principles of that great man from that day to this.

We are authorized to make the same statement as is in the first paragraph above in regard to the opinions of Gen. Ewing. We are authorized to say, that Gen. E. is warmly in favor of the sub treasury bill; and we have more than once heard him regret the defeat of Blair & Rives as highly ungenerous and ungrateful towards those spirited and able conductors of the Globe. It is now admitted, our readers well remember, that our entire delegation in the House voted for Allen, the bank man, who is doing the printing of the House in a building and upon types owned by the Bank of the United States.

Like Gov. Reynolds, who was the first to nominate Gen Jackson, Gen. Ewing was the first to nominate Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in Illinois. Throughout his brief senatorial term no man more firmly sustained the administration, and in his late term as a delegate in the Legislature no man took stronger ground against the extraordinary privileges granted to the Bank at that session. Gen. E. remains on his old ground, nor is he the man to leave it, as we think.

We hope our readers will excuse these personal remarks. We are not in the habit of making them. But we cannot consent to see the opinions of leading men of the Democratic party misrepresented by the Federal papers, without setting the matter right before the People.

BRITISH AGENTS *established in our Seaports!!*—By the following extracts taken from a late London Bank Circular, it will be seen that the Bank of England has sent an agent to the United States, "a part of whose duty will be to appoint proper agents to CORRESPOND WITH THE BANK OF ENGLAND at our great seaports"!! and this agent "is to act under the advice of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States!!"

We believe the People have not doubted, for some years past, that there was an intimate connection between the mis-called Bank of the United States and the Bank of England; but if any of them have ever really had any doubts upon the subject, they must now be effectually removed; as the circular below expressly specifies the nature of that connection. The British Bank, however, has gone a step farther than we could have supposed it possible she would have had the effrontery to do. Acting under the "advice" of Nicholas Biddle, she is now locating agents at the different seaports of our country, as imperial Rome once established her Quaestors in every province brought under subjection.

Do the People ask what it is, that has thus emboldened a foreign money power openly to establish her agents within our borders? We answer, that it is the power of the Banks, with Biddle at their head. It is the money power of the country, acting for the aggrandizement of the few and for political ends. No man of common information can doubt the truth of this.

As extended and powerful as have been the secret societies whose existence history records, we doubt whether their members were bound by a league half so powerful as that which unites the money classes. There is a secret tie that binds Bank men together which no distance can separate or weaken. The ties of country and kindred may be severed, but *it* remains unbroken. The lines which the patriot ever sees, as a wall of fire, dividing his country from a foreign power, are invisible to the thorough Bank man. If the boundaries which divide nations were removed, and the vast earth brought to acknowledge one common master, the brightest visions of the Bank man would be realized if that master were a money-king.

This establishment of foreign money agents in our country has to us an appearance of usurpation on the rights of Government. Nations at peace with each other depute agents each to the dominions of each other, to transact their business; but this right is reserved by treaty, and is for national purposes. Whether the Bank of England has the right to depute her agents to this country and openly establish them in every town on our seabord is a question which we are unable to answer. Certain we are, that she ought to have no such right.

From the Globe.

CONNECTION BETWEEN THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND MR. BIDDLE'S BANK OF THE U. S.

From a late London bank circular, of which we have an extract in the Journal of Commerce, we see some intimations of the association of interests between the great Banks, which we never doubted was such as to link them in a common cause, so far as politics in this country affecting those interests were concerned.

The London bankers say:

"The bank holds various securities lodged with them to guarantee the advances made to the eminent merchant bankers who suspended payments more than three months since. Amongst these would be bills of exchange, drawn by, or on account of, merchants in the United States; to effect claims upon the latter some agent would be requisite, and this kind of business being—at least in its extent and importance—new to the Bank of England, the protested bills were in the first instance transmitted to the Bank of the United States for collection or arrangement."

Here we find the Bank of the United States acting as the collecting branch of the Bank of England; but the circular goes on to tell the public that it is "*from courtesy, or good fellowship!*" To cement the connection, the Bank of England has sent an agent to reside here. Of this the circular says:

"*We believe that the most friendly feeling and the utmost confidence subsists between these two great banks;* and the agent is accordingly, we understand, directed to act under the advice of the President and directors of the Bank of the United States, in all cases requiring their assistance. Part of his duty will be to appoint proper AGENTS TO CORRESPOND WITH THE BANK OF ENGLAND at the great seaports. Incidents must be frequently occurring, which would require the immediate interposition of some fixed and recognised correspondent of the Bank of England. These are the circumstances, we have no doubt, that have led to the appointment of Mr. Cowell and a Clerk from the Secretary's office; and we give the explanation of this matter to prevent any misapprehension of the nature of the proceeding. Men are too apt, in times of trouble and anxiety, to take alarm at trifling and unimportant indications of difficulty. The appointment, we repeat, was created simply by the necessity, and is no evidence of increasing distrust on the part of the Bank of England. The Directors have, in the course of the last six months, consulted several intelligent Americans who happened to be in England, especially two gentlemen from New York and one from Baltimore, and the representations of these persons had great effect in determining the Board to come to a right decision in the case of Messrs. Brown & Co. of Liverpool; but the origin of Mr. Cowell's appointment was such as we have described; and was not owing to the recommendation of any particular individual. Or, if to any one pre-eminently, that person we believe to be Mr. Nicholas Biddle."

Our Delegation.—Col. May, by voting for a National Bank, has satisfied a small portion of his constituents. But Messrs. Casey and Snydor has satisfied no one. They voted against all the relief measures of the administration and a National bank besides: thus contributing all in their power to place the people of this State in the same situation as the ass between the two bundles of straw.
Chicago Democrat.

Victoria's coronation as Queen of England takes place in May.

The Free Press (a Federal paper) asserts that since Mr. Casey has returned to Illinois he has not seen "three persons" in favor of the bill to separate bank and State. Where did the editor get his information from? Until he gives his author, we shall hold the assertion to be *false*. Mr. Casey, when in Vandalia, saw ten times that number; and if he knows of but "*three*" who are against the Banks, he must have conversed with but few of his constituents on the subject.

The New York City election for Senator, which has just terminated, has resulted in the election of the Federal candidate by a majority of 2910. So much for the treachery of the conservatives. The banks, too, have carried the day in the State of New York, having elected 110 out of 128 members of Assembly. There are ONE HUNDRED BANKS in the State of New York, with their ten thousand officers, all of whom voted the Federal ticket. What vipers have the Democracy warmed in their bosoms!

Right of Instruction.—The reader will observe among the resolutions adopted by the Conservatives of New York, one which virtually denies *the right of instruction* from the People to their Representatives. They say, they require "NO PLEDGES from their candidates." Are the People of Illinois, prepared to sanction this doctrine—which is neither more nor less than Hartford Convention blue-light Federalism!!

We understand from Gov. Kinney, who assisted at the time, that the letting of the Pekin and Bloomington rail road from Pekin to Tremont, (a distance of nine miles and a half,) took place at Jacksonville on the third of this month, and that all the work was let to responsible and industrious bidders. The aggregate of all the lettings is found to be $22,352 below the cost estimated by the engineers. There is no doubt entertained of the final completion of the work within the time required by contracts.

From the above it will be seen that the people of Tazewell are alive to the improvements in their county, and are disposed to undertake the work at reasonable rates. This is highly commendable to that county. And if some other sections of the State would adopt as patriotic a course, our worthy commissioners would not be under the painful necessity of being found fault with for their want of attention to the public interest, in not progressing faster with the works under their direction, as has been the case in one or more instances in this district.—*Alton Spectator.*

Rail Road Contracts.—The Illinois Republican of the 8th inst. says: "So much of the Great Wabash and Mississippi rail road as lies between this place and the east side of the Sangamon river was put under contract last week. The contract was taken, we understand, by Reuben Radford, James F. Reed, J. M. Early and John Calhoun. From our knowledge of these gentlemen, their energy, enterprise and talents, we feel no hesitation in saying it could not have fallen in better hands. They are making preparations to commence the work as soon as possible, and will prosecute it vigorously during the next spring and summer.

"All that part of the Pekin and Bloomington rail road which lies between Pekin and Tremont, was also put under contract on the 3d instant. Upon this work, we understand, there was more competition among the bidders than on the above, and that it was divided among numerous contractors. The acting commissioner and engineers in this circuit are entitled to great credit for their energy, perseverance and indefatigable industry in the prosecution of our system of internal improvements."

State Bonds.—It is now pretty well understood that loans have been made for the State to the following amounts:

For the State Bank of Illinois,	$2,000,000
For Shawneetown Bank,	1,000,000
For Internal Improvement fund,	1,000,000
For the Canal Fund,	400,000
	$4,400,000

The terms on which these loans have been effected, have not been published.—*Sangamo Journal.*

The Circuit Court has been in Session in this town during the last fortnight.—Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, on the Bench.—As a Judge we believe he has given very general satisfaction. Several important cases have been tried, but for want of time a large number will have to lie over to next Term. On Wednesday last the trial of Babb and Spence vs. Harrison and McLaughlin for slander, excited considerable interest. After the examination of witnesses on both sides, the Plaintiffs withdrew their suit.
Jacksonville Patriot.

Epitome on the whig speeches in Congress.

We will do nothing—we will propose no remedy—and we will vote against any remedy that you propose.

Sublime and exalted patriotism!—How worthy are such men to be entrusted with the destinies of the nation.
Trenton Emporium.

From the Baltimore Sun of Nov. 10.

Great Fire.—We stop the press to announce one of the largest fires with which our city has been visited for some time. It broke out last evening about 10 o'clock, in the centre of the square bounded by Charles, Hanover, Pratt and Camden streets. The fire was first discovered in Mr. Redgrave's Livery Stable, which was soon enveloped in flames, and the wind being high at the time, it communicated to a number of adjoining wooden buildings and sheds that shared the same fate. The row of buildings fronting the City Spring, principally occupied as boarding houses, were all destroyed but one.

On Charles street, the Depot House, occupied by Mr. Knowland, partly destroyed, furniture mostly saved; the store of Mr. Brown, ditto, and several others. The stable in which the fire originated was occupied by Mr. Redgrave, in which were several horses, all saved.

It was impossible to get at any particulars that could be relied on. The number of buildings burned must have been about twenty. Loss of property is very great. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

From the Globe.

OPEN COALITION OF THE CONSERVATIVES WITH THE NATIONAL BANK PARTY.

Not long since, we told our friend of the Richmond Enquirer that the New York Times, before its demise, was the organ of those once acting with the democracy, who were *at heart* the friends of a NATIONAL BANK. No sooner had the Times disappeared than the reason of its abduction was made manifest. It had continued its seeming support of the administration, under its conservative colors, as long as it was serviceable in that way, and until it was found that the expense of keeping up separate establishments, to work for the bank, would be better applied if concentrated on its more known and approved organs. The moment, then, that the Times expired, Noah, Brooks, and the other bank editors, received a large accession to their subscribers. They openly boasted of it in their editorials.

This was but preliminary to the public embrace of the federal party and that portion of the disaffected who, to disguise from those they meant to dupe their real design in favor of a national bank, called themselves conservatives, or *State bank democrats.*—These, having drawn together all the conservatives willing to be transferred, met in convention, and, among other things, entered up the following, which we extract from their preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas divers persons have been nominated for the ensuing election, at their (late Democratic) meeting held at their head quarters, the Military and Civic Hotel, professing their principles and bound by written pledges to the support of the measures recommended in the late Message of the President to Congress; which nomination has been accepted by a meeting at Tammany Hall, also composed chiefly, if not entirely of persons professing similar political and civil principles, with a view to deceive and impose upon the Democratic Republican Electors of this Senatorial District, and to cause it to be believed that they were the true Republican party, and their principles consistent with the common welfare.

"And whereas, the persons so nominated are the advocates of doctrines and measures which we are constrained to regard as novel, dangerous and alarming in their character, experimental and anti-republican in their tendency, unknown to our Democratic citizens, and subversive of our civil and political institutions, and calculated to overthrow and dissolve our social compact.

"And whereas, the election of such men would in our best judgment and deliberate conclusion fix an indelible political stigma upon the community, and draw down upon us the direst calamities; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in our judgment, the credit system is the vital instrument of our productive industry, common prosperity, freedom, and happiness; and that it is the strongest and most indissoluble bond of our National Union, and the surest, if not the only effectual safeguard, against absoluteness and unqualified tyranny.

"*Resolved*, That the Government which collects its revenues in pure metallic money, and locks it up in its own vaults from the use of the people, regardless of their wants, can be looked upon in no other light than as a despotism, and can not be tolerated by the people in a procedure so hostile to the general thrift.

"*Resolved*, That these presents are not intended to elicit any thing in the nature of pledges. That we hold all legislative and official pledges made in view of an election or appointment to any official station, to be corrupt, subversive of the principles of our Government, tyrannical and oppressive, both in those who require, and those who give them.

"*Resolved*, That we regard all such pledges as inconsistent with the official oath which every legislator, and every magistrate is required to take, on his induction into office, faithfully to discharge its duties according to law, to the best of *his knowledge* and *ability*.

"*Resolved*, That in the recent session of Congress, the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge has fully sustained the exalted principle avowed by him, and our confidence in his ability, integrity, and patriotism; and that we rejoice to perceive so many members of Congress pursuing the same elevated and honorable course.

"*Resolved*, That we, as democratic friends to our country, require no written pledges from our candidates, having full confidence in their honor and integrity."

Honest democrats throughout the country, who have been deceived by the new name and false pretences of the conservative doctrine broached in New York, will now see to what conclusion it comes. It will be perceived that the whole *transferrable* body of conservatism, blazoning on their flag the name of "THE HON. N. P. TALLMADGE," "THE EXALTED PRINCIPLE AVOWED BY HIM," "HIS ABILITY, INTEGRITY, AND PATRIOTISM," march boldly over to the federal camp, and blend their forces with them. They conclude "*that we, as democratic friends to our country, require no written pledges from our candidates, having full confidence in their honor and integrity;*" and then adopt the whole federal ticket, headed by GULIAN C. VERPLANCK for Senator, and DAVID B. OGDEN for Assembly, among the most distinguished partisans of the Bank of the United States in the Union. Indeed, the name of Mr. Ogden is more peculiarly identified with federalism than that of Daniel Webster, or any other man in America. Mr. Webster has trimmed about in his profession at least—Mr. Ogden never. He is the living exemplar of the Hamilton school of bank and British principles. In adopting this man as their apostle, our "*democratic friends*" of the conservative order have properly abjured the leading principle of representative government. They declare that they look upon "pledges" from a representative as "inconsistent with the official oath" of a legislator; and it is particularly emphasized by italics, that he is sworn to discharge his trust "*to the best of his knowledge and ability!!*" This is to exclude all instruction from constituents, and commits the fate of the people to an unpledged representative, to act on "*his knowledge*," regardless of their instructions or wishes; and the representative in the present case so confided in by our "democratic friends," is a man notorious from the circumstance that he never entertained a democratic feeling, principle or association in his life; who *knows* nothing but federalism as a politician, as an economist, nothing but a national bank as the source and the regulator of the currency.

Governor Duncan arrived in town on Saturday last. We learn from him that he effected a negotiation of the Canal Bonds, amounting to $400,000, at a premium of five per cent.
Jacksonville Patriot.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE -300 CREEK INDIANS DROWNED?

A slip from the office of the New Orleans True American, dated on Friday, communicates the loss of the steamboat Monmouth with six hundred Creek Indians on their way to Arkansas, *three hundred* of whom perished.

Important Movement.—The grand jury of Alleghany co., Maryland, have presented to the court as a violation of law, the suspending specie payments. They advised the Legislature, at the next session, to adopt measures that will compel the banks "to redeem their obligations or forfeit their charters.

The affairs of Spain continue unsettled—Don Carlos has again retired to the mountains, having previously made his way to the gates of Madrid

THE ALTON TRAGEDY.

From the Spectator, Nov. 9.

Mayor's Office,
City of Alton, Nov. 8th, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In order that the public mind may be correctly informed of the lamentable and fatal tragedy that was enacted in our city on the night of the 7th instant, and with a view of preventing and correcting distorted statements of the proceedings of the mob and those persons against whom the mob was directed, I deem it incumbent on me and proper, that I should present in my official capacity, a plain statement of all the facts connected with the unhappy excitement that has so long agitated the peace and tranquility of the citizens of Alton. Without recurring to the causes or results of previous excitements in reference to the "*Alton Observer*" press and its final destruction, I shall confine my statements to the last and most melancholy occurrence which has b fallen our city.

For several days past it had been announced and generally believed that a printing press was hourly expected to be landed at our wharf. It had also been the current rumor, that this press was intended for the re-establishment of the "*Alton Observer*."—The circulation of these rumors produced no small degree of excitement among those who had taken a decided stand against the abolition sentiments that were understood to have been disseminated through the columns of the Observer. Various reports of a threatening character against the landing of the press were in circulation, which led the friends of the Observer and its editor to make preparations to defend the press, in case any violence should be offered by those opposed to the publication of that paper. On Tuesday, about 3 o'clock in the morning, I was called from my lodgings and informed that the press had arrived at the wharf, and that my official interference was desired. I immediately repaired to the wharf, and remained there until the press was landed and stored in the warehouse of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman, & Co. There were no indications of violence on the part of any one at that time. The arrival of the "abolition press" (as it was called) was generally known in the early part of that day which served to re-kindle the excitement. Representation was made to the City Council of the threatening reports which were in circulation.—The Common Council did not, however, deem it necessary to take any action on the subject. Gentlemen directly interested in protecting the press from mob violence, deemed it expedient to guard the warehouse with men and arms, in readiness to resist violence, should any be offered. During the early part of the night of Tuesday, it was reported through the city that there were from 30 to 40 men on guard within the warehouse.

About 10 o'clock at night 20 or 30 persons assembled at the south end of the warehouse and gave some indications of an attack. Mr. W. S. Gilman, from the third story of the warehouse, addressed those without, and urged them to desist, and at the same time informed them that the persons within the warehouse were prepared and should endeavor to defend their property, and that serious consequenses might ensue.—Those without demanded the press, and said they would not be satisfied until it was destroyed; said they did not wish to injure any person or any other property, but insisted on having the *press*. To which Mr. G. replied, that the press could not be given up. The persons outside then repaired to the north end of the building, and attacked the building by throwing stones, &c., and continued their violence for 15 or 20 minutes, when a gun was fired from one of the windows of the warehouse, and a man named Lyman Bishop was mortally wounded. He was carried to a surgeon's office, and the mob withdrew and dispersed, with the exception of a small number. Upon the first indication of disturbance I called on the civil authorities most convenient, and repaired with all despatch to the scene of action. By this time the firing from the warehouse and the consequent death of one of their number, (Bishop died soon after he received the shot) had greatly increased the excitement, and added to the numbers of the mob. Owing to the late hour of the night, but few citizens were present at the onset, except those engaged in the contest. Consequently the civil authorities could do but little towards dispersing the mob, except by persuasion. A large number of people soon collected around me. I was requested to go to the warehouse and state to those within that those outside had resolved to destroy the press, and that they would not desist until they had accomplished their object; that all would retire until I should return, which request was made by acclamation, and all soon retired to await my return.

I was replied to by those within the warehouse that they had assembled there to protect their property against lawless violence, and that they were determined to do so.—The mob began again to assemble with increased numbers, and with guns and weapons of different kinds. I addressed the multitude and commanded them to desist and disperse, to which they listened attentively and respectfully, but to no purpose,—a rush was now made to the warehouse, with the cry of "fire the house," "Burn them out," &c. The firing soon became fearful and dangerous between the contending parties, so much so that the further interposition on the part of the civil authorities and citizens was believed altogether inadequate and hazardous in the extreme—no means were at my control or that of any other officer present by which the mob could be dispersed and the loss of life and the shedding of blood prevented. Scenes of the most daring recklessness, and infuriated madness followed in quick succession. The building was surrounded and the inmates were threatened with extermination and death in the most frightful form imaginable. Every means of escape by flight was cut off. The scene now became one of most appalling and heart-rending interest. Fifteen or twenty citizens, among whom were some of our most worthy and enterprising, were apparently doomed to an unenviable and inevitable death if the flames continued. About the time the fire was communicated to the building, Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, late Editor of the Observer, received four balls in his breast, near the door of the warehouse, and fell a corpse in a few seconds, two others from the warehouse were severely wounded. Several persons engaged in the attack were severely wounded, the wounds however are not considered dangerous. The contest had been raging for an hour or more, when the persons in the warehouse, by some means (the exact manner it was done I have not been able to ascertain) intimated that they would abandon the house and the press, provided they were permitted to depart unmolested. The doors were thrown open and those within retreated down Front street.—Several guns were fired upon them while retreating, and one individual had a narrow escape—a ball passed through his coat near his shoulder. A large number of persons now rushed into the warehouse, threw the press upon the wharf, where it was broken in pieces and thrown into the river. The fire in the roof of the warehouse was extinguished by a spectator, who deserves great praise for his courageous interference, and but little damage was done by it to the building. No disposition seemed to be manifested to destroy any other property in the warehouse. Without further attempts at violence the mob now dispersed and no further open indications of disorder or violence have been manifested.

The foregoing is stated on what I considered undoubted authority, and mostly from my own personal knowledge.

JOHN M. KRUM, *Mayor.*

From the Backwoodsman.

At a large and respectable Meeting of the Democratic citizens of Greene County, Illinois, convened at the Court House, in the town of Carrollton, on the 10th of Nov. 1837,—when on motion of Mr. Dodge, Gen. James Turney was called to the Chair. On motion of Dr. I. N. Piggot, R. W. English was appointed Secretary. On motion of Calvin Tunnell, Esq., the Chairman was called upon to explain the object of the meeting; which was done in a prompt lucid and eloquent manner. On motion of Capt. Carlin, it was ordered that the chair appoint a committee of five who should nominate six delegates, to meet in the convention to be held at Vandalia on the 2nd Monday of Dec. next, to nominate Candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; whereupon the Chair appointed Capt. Wm. Carlin, Col, E. M. Daley, Dr. I. N. Piggot, Alexander King and Calvin Turnell, Esqrs. which said committee nominated the following persons as delegates to said Convention, to wit: John Huett, senr. Gen. Jas. Turney, John Thompson, John Green Elijah Vankson and John Allen, Esqrs. which said nomination was unanimously agreed to. Maj. C. A. Davis, having heretofore been appointed a Delegate to the Peoria Congressional Convention, having refused to accept the same, it is ordered that this meeting now proceed to fill said vacancy, and that the committee above stated nominate some suitable person to this meeting as a Delegate to said Convention to fill said vacancy. Whereupon said committee nominated Dr. I. N. Piggot to perform that duty, which was unanimouly agreed. On motion of Mr. Turnell, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we, as democrats, will give our hearty support to the nominees of the Democratic Convention to be held at Vandalia on the 2nd Monday in Dec, next, and will use all honorable means to secure their elections. On motion of Col. Daley, it is ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and countersigned by the Secretary, and be published in the democratic papers of this state.

JAMES TURNEY, *Chairman.*
R. W. English, *Secretary.*

From the Quincy Argus.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

At a Democratic County Convention held at Columbus, on Saturday, the 28th of October, 1837, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Vandalia, to be holden on the second Monday in December next, to nominate suitable person as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; and also delegates to attend a District Convention at Peoria, to nominate a suitable person as the democratic candidate for Representative in Congress, the convention was organized by calling William G. Flood, Esq. to the chair, and appointing Doctor Joseph Orr, Secretary.

On motion,

An invitation was given to all the citizens of Columbus present, friendly to the objects of the convention, to take seats and participate in the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention, and to recommend suitable persons as delegates to the conventions aforesaid.

Whereupon Messrs. John H. Pettit, Hiram Rogers, and John Harrison were appointed said committee.

The committee having retired a few minutes, returned and recomended the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the course of the past and present administration has been for the good of the whole people of this Union, and that we will use all honorable means to sustain it.

Resolved, That this convention highly approve of the method of nominating candidates by delegates from the people.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the convention system is the only method by which the people have a voice in the selection of candidates.

The following were then presented as delegates to the Vandalia and Peoria conventions:

To attend the democratic State Convention at Vandalia, Messrs William G. Flood, Samuel Holmes, and John T. Gilmer; and Messrs. I. O. Woodruff. John Harrison, Samuel Leach, Mr. Driskell and William Laughlin to attend the District Convention at Peoria.

Which recommendations were unanimously concurred in.

On motion,

Resolved, That the delegates have power to fill any vacancy that may occur.

On motion,

Resolved, That the delegates to the State Convention be instructed to recommend, and endeavor to procure, the nomination of Col, Thomas Carlin as a candidate for the office of Governor.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the president and Secretary, and published in the Quincy Argus and that the other democratic papers in the State be requested to give them an insertion.

On motion.

The convention adjourned *sine die*.

WILLIAM G. FLOOD, *Pres't.*
Joseph Orr, Sec'y.

☞ *Letters containing Estray notices &c. to the Public Printer should be postpaid.*

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Editor—The following is the third section of an act entitled "An act to create certain counties therein named," approved March 4, 1837—namely: "And all that tract of country beginning at the north east corner of township forty-six north, range four east, thence south with the line dividing range four and five east, to the south west corner of township forty-three north, thence west on said line to the south east corner of Winnebago county, thence north to the place of beginning on the north boundary of the State, shall form a new county, to be called Boone, &c." See page 96 of printed laws. I will give a good cow and calf if any man in the State can lay off the above county in any map yet published, all the angles to be right angles. There is some great *mistake* somewhere, as the above lines would not make a county at all. No man can plat it on any map extant. Can you correct the error? You are the public printer, and have access to the original drafts of the laws. I would thank you to look at them and correct the error if you can. A FARMER.

[The above communication was received some time since, but had been mislaid. We have compared the printed law with the enrolled law on file in the office of the Secretary of State, and find that they correspond word for word. The original draft of the law, to which the writer refers us, we have not been able to get a sight of; it not being on the files of the State Department, as we are informed.—EDITOR REGISTER.]

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY
OF THE VISITATION,
KASKASKIA ILLINOIS.
M. ELLEN FLANIGAN, Directress.

THIS Literary Establishment is under the immediate superintendence and direction of a Community of Ladies, who are members of the Religious Order of the Blessed Virgin Mary, founded by St. Francis of Sales in 1610, and who devote their time and exertions to the education of the pupils entrusted to their care.

The situation of the Academy is near the village of Kaskaskia, commanding on one side a full view of the beautiful river of the same name, as it winds its course beneath a ridge of lofty hills, and on the other overlooking a considerable portion of the village. The site is not only picturesque, but, at the same time, one of the healthiest in the Union, the air being pure and salubrious, the water wholesome and agreeable, and the course of exercise such as must contribute to the preservation of health and strength.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction, commencing with the elements of an English Education embraces *Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English and French Grammar and Composition, Geography, Sacred and Profane History, Ancient and Modern Chronology, Mythology, Poetical Composition, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, use of the Maps, and Globes.* ALSO—*Music, Vocal and Instrumental, on the Harp, Piano and Guitar; Painting in water colors and on Velvet, plain and ornamental Needle-Work, Tapestry, Lace and Bead-Work, &c.*

REGULATIONS.

The scholastic year commences on the second Monday in September, and is terminated by a general examination of the classes, which commences on the last Monday of July and is closed on the Wednesday following by the exhibition and distribution of premiums. To these succeed the annual vacations, which the pupils are allowed to spend either with their parents and relations, or at the Academy.

The schools are suspended in the afternoon on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and during these intervals of relaxation, the pupils, committed to the guidance of one of the members of the community are permitted to extend their walks beyond the enclosure of the Academy.

The spirit of emulation is excited by rank, variously assigned, according to the degree of excellence attained by each pupil in the different branches of education. Every month, a general report detailing the proficiency and conduct of every pupil, is read in the presence of all the teachers and boarders; after which, a ticket is presented, as a testimonial of approbation, to the young lady who has obtained the most distinguished place in her class, and merited pre-eminence by the regularity of her conduct.

The religious exercises of the institution are those of the Catholic Church, but pupils of other denominations are admitted without distinction, and no one is allowed to interfere with their peculiar tenets of belief, although, for the sake of order, it be required that they attend the external duties of religion performed in the house.

The preservation of health is an object of maternal solicitude, and cheerful exercise encouraged on an extensive and agreeable play-ground.

Regularity, neatness, cheerfulness, and decorum of manners and deportment, are objects incessantly inculcated, and specially attended to by the Ladies who preside over the institution; and every effort is made by them to form and improve the hearts of their pupils, and to implant in them a solid esteem and love of virtue, but without exercising any undue influence over their religious opinions.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, - -	$125	per ann.
Tuition alone for day Scholars	24	"
Paper, quills, and ink, -	4	"

EXTRA CHARGES.

	Quarterly.	per ann.
French Language, - -	$5 00	$20
Drawing and Painting on Velvet,	5 00	20
Harp and its use, - -	16 00	64
Piano, - - - -	12 00	48
Guitar, - - - -	6 00	24
Medical attendance, -	75	3
Mending of clothes, if done at the Institution,	1 00	4
Bed and bedding, unless furnished by the parents,	1 75	7

N. B. Boarders are requested to pay semi-annually, and Day-Scholars quarterly, in advance.

When in sickness, extraordinary expences are incurred, a bill of the same will be presented.

As the young ladies are at liberty to pass the vacation at the Academy, no deduction will be made for such of the boarders as spend the time of vacation elsewhere; nor will any thing be deducted from the account of those who leave the institution before the expiration of the quarter entered upon, unless they leave on account of sickness.

SPECIAL DIRECTIONS.

The boarders, on their entrance, must be supplied with six napkins, six towels, a knife, fork, and tumbler, a silver table and tea spoon, combs, brushes, &c. &c., with such as they may need of the following books, which are used at the Academy:

English.—Webster's Dictionary, and Murray's Grammar and Exercises; Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Grimshaw's History of the United States, of England, &c., with keys and questions to the same; Pike's Arithmetic; Polite Learning; Tooke's Pantheon; Jamieson's Rhetoric; Blake's Chemistry and Philosophy; Irving's Astronomy; Irving's Roman, Grecian, and Jewish Antiquities, Fenning on the Globes, and Worcester's Historical Atlas. *French*—Nugent's Dictionary; Levizac's Grammar; Perrin's Dialogues; Wanostrocht's *Recueil Choisi*, and Le Brun's Telemachus.

☞ All written communications, except from parents, are subject to the inspection of the Directress; and all letters directed to the Institution must be free of postage.

REFERENCES.

Further information may be obtained from the Rev. F. B. JAMISON, J. KENNERLY, and H. VON PHUL, St. Louis; Rev. B. BOUX and Col. MENARD, Kaskaskia; F. ROZIER, St. Genevieve, Mo. [Nov. 24—tf

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Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the 15th day of January next, I shall apply to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, for duplicate deeds for the following described Lands, or parts thereof, in the Military District, which were purchased by me for taxes, in the several years set opposite each tract; the original deeds issued to me by the Auditor having been lost or mislaid, viz:

n w 2, 2 n, 1 e,	1827	n w 27, 5 n, 6 w	1828
s e 17, 6 n, 5 e	"	n w 9, 9 n, 1 e	"
s w 28, 5 n, 2 w	"	n e 18, 4 n, 2 e	"
n e 4, 5 n, 2 w	"	n w 36, 6 n, 3 e	"
s e 20, 11 n, 3 e	"	n e 34, 13 n, 3 e	"
n w 9, 9 n, 1 w	"	n e 29, 12 n, 5 e	"
s e 21, 1 s, 7 w	"	s e 21, 7 n, 7 e	"
s w 15, 1 n, 1 w	"	n e 20, 6 n, 5 e	"
n w 23, 13 n, 7 e	"	s e 30, 8 n, 5 e	"
s w 8, 13 n, 2 w	"	s e 19, 9 n, 7 e	"
n w 10, 11 n, 1 w	"	s w 20, 11 n, 8 e	"
s e 25, 2 s, 6 w	1828	s w 10, 12 n, 8 e	"
s e 12, 2 s, 6 w	"	s w 8, 4 n, 1 w	1830
n e 28, 7 n, 1 w	"	n e 34, 11 n, 1 e	"
n w 29, 11 n, 1 w	"	s e 6, 15 n, 3 e	"
s w 12, 3 n, 5 w	'31 & '32	n e 7, 5 n, 1 w	1832
n w 33, 11 n, 4 w	1828	n w 34, 5 n, 2 w	"

TIMOTHY GRIDLEY.

Vandalia, Nov. 24, 1837—3wpd

Whoever will inform me where the Patents of N E 5, 9 N, 4 E, the S W 1, 4 S, 6 W, the S W 11, 1 S, 4 W, S W 26, 15 N, 4 W, the S W 12, 8 N, 2 W, or the S E 36, 7 N, 3 E, lying in the Military Tract, can be seen, shall receive ten dollars reward for either, by applying to Timothy Gridley, of Canton, Fulton county Illinois.

I certify that the foregoing advertisement was inserted in the Illinois State Register the number of times required by law, and that the same was published once every successive week. WILLIAM WALTERS, Publisher.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, Acting Commissioner of Public Works for the 2d Judicial circuit, at the Internal Improvement Office in Bellville, Illinois, on *Tuesday* the *second* day of January next, until the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the Grading, Bridging and Masonry of about 15 miles of the Alton and Mount Carmel Rail Road, extending from the City of Alton to Edwardsville.

The line will be divided into sections of convenient length; and most of them will embrace jobs, deserving the attention of skilful and competent contractors, among which are viaducts over Shields' Creek, Wood River, Indian Creek and Cabokia Creek; and a considerable amount of heavy embankment in the valley of Cahokia.

Plans and Profiles of the line, and drawings of the different constructions on it, together with specifications of the manner of executing the work, will be exhibited at the District or Internal Improvement Office at Belleville, ten days previous to the day of letting; and all other information in relation to the work will be afforded on application at the above office.

Contractors will be required to make an efficient commencement of their respective Jobs within 60 days after the letting, and to have them fully completed, for the reception of the superstructure of the Rail-way, on or before the first day of November 1838.

Recommendations will be expected, in all cases in which the contractors are not personally known to the undersigned or to the associate commissioner attending the letting.

For the information of contractors abroad, it may be well to state, that this line of road passes from the noted and flourishing city of Alton, to Edwardsville, the county seat of Madison county, through a rich and fertile section of country long settled by industrious and wealthy farmers, and calculated to furnish supplies to the contractors on the cheapest terms, and in abundance.

PROPOSALS

Will also be received at the same time and place for the execution of the contemplated improvement at the Kaskaskia river, and at Shoal Creek, on the line of the Great Western Mail route, between Vincennes and St. Louis; said jobs not having been let on the 9th instant, as heretofore advertised, in consequence of the exorbitancy of the bids received therefor.

The work at the Kaskaskia lies in and near Carlyle, and consists of a large amount of Embankment and extensive Bridging, chiefly over the river bottom land &c.; and the work at Shoal creek also consists of heavy Embankments, Culvert Bridge, &c.

This work will be required to be commenced within twenty days after the Letting, and to be completed on or before the first day of September following.

Proposals for any of the above work may be directed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for work to be let on the 2d January, 1838;" and will be received at any time previous to four o'clock P. M. on the day of Letting, and will be duly considered, but if sent by mail must be postpaid,

WILLIAM KINNEY,
Acting com'r for 2d Judicial circuit.

Internal Improvement Office, Belleville, Ill; Oct 11, 1837

☞ The Illinois State Register, the Alton Spectator, western Pioneer at Alton, Mount carmel Telegraph, Belleville Representative, Illinois Advertiser, chicago Democrat, Louisville Journal, St. Louis Bulletin, and the Rail road Journal, New York, will please publish the above once a week until the 1st of January next, and forward their accounts therefor to the Internal Improvement Office at Belleville for payment, accompanied by a legal certificate of publication. Oct 20—td

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ONE CART LOAD OF SHAVINGS REWARD.
STRAYED OR STOLEN.

My apprentice boy has gone estray,
Or per adventure coaxed away.

An apprentice Boy by the name of Calvin Nearing indentured to me to learn the Carpenters trade has come up missing without any cause or provocation, therefore be it known that I hereby perform a duty required by law in forbiding all persons from harboring or trusting said Calvin Nearing on my account, as I shall be compelled to put the law in force, and further more, I hereby obligate myself to pay the above reward of one cart load of shavings and no thanks for the apprehension and delivery of the said Calvin Nearing to me in the town of Vandalia.

Nov. 3. MOSES PHILLIPS.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS.

Monthly Statement of the condition of the Bank, made in conformity to law.

STATE BANK OF ILLINOIS, November 18, 1837.

His Excellency,
The Governor of the State of Illinois:

SIR—In compliance with one of the provisions of the "Act to suspend for a limited time certain laws in relation to the Banks in this State," I have the honor herewith to furnish you with a statement of the condition of the State Bank of Illinois and its Branches, on the 31st day of October last.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. RIDGELY, *Cash'r.*

Statement of the aggregate condition of the State Bank of Illinois and its Branches, October 31, 1837.

Bills discounted	2,465,191 92		Capital stock paid in	1,750,600 00
Bills of exchange	501,654 07		Real estate fund	500,000 00
Loans on real estate	484,780 50		Notes in circulation	1,564,815 00
Illinois and Michigan canal stock	105,000 00		State Bank of Illinois and branches	2,528,618 20
Real estate	22,540 24		Other banks	159,647 00
Incidental expenses	15,697 34		Unclaimed dividends	1,950 75
Personal property	7,684 68		Board of Commiss'rs of Illinois & Mich. canal	211,260 75
State of Illinois	20,417 00		Fund commissioners	8,425 28
State Bank of Illinois and branches	2,530,408 99		Individual depositors	122,203 18
Other banks	280,453 36		Discount, exchange, interest, &c.	108,501 45
Cash, viz: Notes of other banks	$59,035 00		Surplus fund	54,556 78
Gold and silver coin	517,705 29	576,740 29		
Dollars,		7,010,578 39	Dollars,	7,010,578 39

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Sangamon County, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this day, personally appeared before the undersigned, an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for the county aforesaid, Nicholas H. Ridgely, Cashier of the State Bank of Illinois, and made oath that the foregoing is a full and complete statement of the condition of the said Bank and its branches, on the 31st day of October, 1837.

Given under my hand and seal at Springfield, this 17th day of November, Anno Domini, 1837.

BENJ. S. CLEMENTS, J. P. [SEAL.]

I, ALEXANDER P. FIELD, Secretary of State, do certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the November monthly report of the State Bank of Illinois on file in my office.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the great seal of State, this 23d day of November, A. D. 1837, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-second. A. P. FIELD, Sec. of State.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NANCY PLASTERS, late of the county of Franklin, Illinois, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to present them properly authenticated to the Probate Justice's Court of said county on or before the first Monday in January next, at which time I shall attend said Court for the purpose of having all claims against said estate allowed or rejected. JOHN PLASTERS, Admr. of said estate.

Nov. 24-4t

WOOL ROLLS,

FOR SALE BY
Nov. 24— EBENEZER CAPPS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all clerks of Courts and other official officers, that all letters directed to me as sheriff and being on official business, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

R. TOLER, Sheriff.

Maysville, Nov. 6, 1837. Nov. 10

NEGRO TAKEN UP.

IN Macoupin county, Illinois, on the 17th of October, 1837, who calls his name Samuel Little; says he is a free man, his master freed him when he was 21 years old, his papers are lost but recorded in Horsedsburg, Ky., (so he says) he is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches in height, about 40 years old, black, bow-legged, dish face, big lips, full mouth, slow to speak when spoken to. The owner will please come forward, prove property and pay charges or else he will be dealt with according to law.

Nov 3 J. WETHERFORD, Sh'ff M. C

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the Copartnership in the mercantile business heretofore existing at Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois, under the name, style and description of THOMAS B. AFFLECK & Co., and also under the name, style and description of *Affleck, Rockwell & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by THOMAS B. AFFLECK, at the old stand, who will pay all the debts of the above firms, and who is fully authorized to receive and receipt for all debts due the said firms.

THOS. B. AFFLECK,
GEO. ROCKWELL.
SIDNEY BREESE.

Carlyle, Sept. 23. [Oct 6—4t

Administrator's Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that I will attend the Probate court of Jackson county, on the first Monday of January next, for the purpose of making a final settlement of the estate of Mark Henson, deceased, late of said county, where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN HIRST, *Adm'r.*

Brownsville, 6th Nov. 1837. Nov. 17–4t

Administrator's Notice.

I SHALL attend the court of Probate of Jackson county, Illinois, on the first Monday of January, 1838, prepared to make a final settlement of the estate of William Gaston, deceased, late of said county, at which time all persons interested can attend.

BENNINGTON BOON, *Adm'r.*

Brownsville, 6th Nov. 1837. Nov. 17–4t

A LIST OF NON-RESIDENT LANDS

Lying in the County of Clark, subject to taxation on which the taxes remain due and unpaid on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1837.

Patentees.	Present Owners.	Acres.	Description.	Years.	Tax.	Int.
Isaac Moore		160	s w 29 9n 11w	1837.	$2 40	8c
same		160	s e 29 9n 11w	"	2 40	8
Richard Welch		160	pt n hf n w frac 2 10n 11w	"	3 90	13
John Lloyd,	James C. H Hebert.	160	n e 26 9n 11w	"	2 40	8
same		160	s e 26 9n 11w	"	2 40	8
Isaac Murry		80	w hf n w 22 12n 13w	"	1 20	4
same		160	n e 21 12n 13w	"	2 40	8
Esau D. Morris		48 01	pt e hf n w 19 12n 14w	"	72	2
Merritt L. Covell		80	e hf n e 31 12n 14w	"	1 20	4
same		80	w hf n e 31 12n 14w	"	1 20	4
same		80	e hf n w 32 12n 14w	"	1 20	4
same		80	w hf n w 32 12n 14w	"	1 20	4

Total amount of Tax & Interest, $22 62 0 75

I Darius Phillips, Clerk of the County Commissioners Court in and for the county of Clark and State of Illinois, do certify that the above is a true and correct list of the non-resident Lands lying in this county subject to taxation which are not listed by the Treasurer of said county for taxation for the year 1837, and on which the Taxes remain due and unpaid on the 1st day of Sept. 1837, for the year and amount set forth by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my Seal this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven

DARIUS PHILLIPS, Clk. County Com. Court, Clark County, Illinois.

A LIST OF LANDS

Lying in the County of Crawford subject to taxation on which the taxes remain due and unpaid on the 1st day of Sept. 1837, for the years and amounts therein set forth, and unless redeemed, will be sold at the door of the Court House in Palestine on the 1st Monday in March next, or so much of each tract as will be sufficient to pay the tax interest and cost due thereon. November 1st 1837.

Attest: E. L. PATTON, Clk. C. C. C. C. C.

Patentees.	Present Owners.	Acres.	Description.	Year.	Tax.	Int.	Cost
Washington Brashar		72 80	n w fr 20 6n 10w	1837.	$1 08	04	21
Joseph Shaw		200	n e 32 6n 10w	"	3 00	10	"
Thomas Davis		10 54	n w fr 18 7n 10w	"	15	00	"
Edward Allison		40	pt w hf n w 20 6n 11w	"	60	02	"
L. & J. S. Herriman		80	e hf n e 24 5n 11w	"	1 20	04	"
Shadrick B. A. Carter		42	pt s e 11 6n 11w	"	63	02	"
John Thompson		80	w hf s w 14 6n 11w	"	1 20	04	"
Wm. Dunlap		80	n hf s e 17 6n 11w	"	1 20	04	"
John Martin		80	w hf s w 22 6n 11w	"	1 20	04	"
John Lamb		80	w hf s w 24 6n 11w	"	1 20	04	"
John Wesner		80	e hf n w 24 6n 11w	"	1 20	04	"
Benj. White		40	pt e hf s w 28 6n 11w	"	60	02	"
John Waldrope, Jr.		20	pt n e 36 6n 11w	"	30	01	"
Wheeler Mallet		13 59	pt n e 4 7n 11w	"	20	00	"
Enoch Wilhoit		80	w hf s w 8 7n 11w	"	1 20	04	"
Phillip Edwards		40	w frac 12 7n 11w	"	60	02	"
James Caldwell		35 39	pt n w 18 7n 11w	"	72	02	"
John Malcon		80	n hf n e 22 7n 11w	"	1 20	04	"
Arthur Patterson	Andy Ray	80	w hf n w 27 7n 11w	"	1 20	04	"
Richard Lagow	David Brown	80	w hf n e 30 7n 11w	"	1 20	04	"
Conrad Crits		20	pt s e 30 7n 11w	"	30	01	"
Robert McDowell		110 48	pt n w 31 7n 11w	"	1 65	05	"
Samuel Chambers		160	s w 31 7n 11w	"	2 40	08	"
Reuben Crow		12 04	pt s w 7 8n 11w	"	18	00	"
William Lindly		160	s w frac 8 8n 11w	"	2 40	08	"
same		160	n w frac 8 8n 11w	"	2 40	08	"
David Goss		72 06	pt n w 19 8n 11w	"	1 08	04	"
David Porter		65	pt s w 32 8n 11w	"	97	03	"
W. Douglass & A. Galligher	Sharp & Vorice	160	n w 15 5n 12w	"	2 40	08	"
same	same	160	s w 21 5n 12w	"	2 40	08	"
Jonathan Parker		80	e hf n w 24 5n 12w	"	1 20	04	"
Willson Lagow		80	pt s w 2 6n 12w	"	1 20	04	"
Barnett Starr		80	w hf s e 12 6n 12w	"	1 20	04	"
Eli Newlin		49	pt w hf n w 1 7n 12w	"	73	02	"
Armestead Bennet		30	pt w hf n e 2 7n 12w	"	45	01	"
same		41 80	pt s w & w ½ s e w fr 17 7n 12w	"	62	02	"
Nicholas S. Smith		38	pt s e fr 28 7n 12w	"	57	02	"
David Chandler		22 80	pt s e 12 8n 12w	"	33	01	"
James Dolson		2 69	pt e hf n w 15 8n 12w	"	3	00	"
Henry Booze		40	pt e hf s e 23 8n 12w	"	60	02	"
William Leo		80	w hf n e 21 8n 12w	"	1 20	04	"
Heirs of M. Poincan		200	Location 204 5n 10w	"	3 00	10	"
Mitchael Brouillet		400	222 6n 10w	"	6 00	20	"
same		100	e hf 230 6n 10w	"	1 50	05	"
Gabriel Custo		200	19 6n 10w	"	3 00	10	"
Guillaume Dapron		150	235 6n 10w	"	2 25	10	"
same		150	235 6n 10w	"	75	02	"
Joseph Board		215	235 6n 10w	"	3 17	10	"

A LIST OF LANDS

Lying in the County of Franklin and State of Illinois, subject to taxation on which the taxes remain due and unpaid, on the 1st day of Sept. A. D. 1837, for the years and amounts therein set forth, with the Interest and Cost due thereon, to the first Monday of March 1838.

Patentees.	Present Owners.	Acres. pts	Description	Years.	Tax.	Int.	Cost.
Lemuel R. Harrison		80	w h n w 29 6s 2e	1835.	$1 20	04	21
John Dement		80	e hf s w 22 7s 2e	'36 & '37.	2 40	08	"
Jonathan Herring		80	e hf n e 7 8s 2e	1837.	1 20	04	"
Wm. N. Hynes		160	s e 7 8s 2e	"	2 40	08	"
Benjamin Briggs		80	w hf s e 19 8s 2e	"	1 20	04	"
David Herring		90 12	w hf s w 19 8s 2e	"	1 35	04	"
Cuddy Harrison		80	w hf s w 3 9s 2e	"	1 20	04	"
Moses Garret		110	pt n e 20 7s 3e	1835.	1 55	05	"
same		160	s w 25 7s 3e	1837.	2 40	08	"
same		160	s w 26 7s 3e	"	2 40	08	"
Richard Elliot		70	pt n e 28 7s 3e	"	1 05	03	"
William Farris		160	n w 36 7s 3e	"	2 40	08	"
Nathaniel Jones		80	e hf s w 24 7s 4e	"	1 20	04	"
William Jourden		160	n e 25 7s 4e	"	2 40	08	"
John Browning		160	s w 35 7s 4e	"	2 40	08	"
David Shultz		160	n e 18 9s 4e	"	2 40	08	"
Thomas Trammel		160	n e 36 10s 4e	1833 & '37.	4 80	16	"

STATE OF ILLINOIS, FRANKLIN COUNTY. } ss. I, S. M. Hubbard, Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of Franklin County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the delinquent land list of said county furnished me by the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the years 1836 & 1837, with the amount of Taxes & Interest due on each tract, for the years aforesaid. And I do hereby give notice that on the first Monday of March next at the door of the Court House in the town of Frankfort, in the said County, each of the said tracts upon which Taxes and Interest remain due and unpaid will be sold at Public Sale for the Taxes Interest and Costs so remaining due and unpaid upon each of said Tracts respectively.

Given under my hand at Frankfort, this 10th day of November, A. D. 1837.

S. M. HUBBARD, Clk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That at the door of the Court House in the County of Montgomery, on the first Monday in March next, the lands contained in the following list (or so much thereof as may be necessary,) will be sold for the Taxes, Interest and Costs due and unpaid thereon: the same being returned by the Auditor of Public Accounts, to the Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of said County, as a list of Lands lying in the County of Montgomery, subject to taxation, on which the taxes remain due and unpaid on the 1st day of Sept. 1837, for the years and amounts therein set forth.

Patentees.	Acres.	Description.	Years.	Tax.	Int.	Cost.	Total.
Thos. S. Townsend	80	w hf n w 31 9n 4w	1837.	$1 20	04	21	$1 45
same	80	e hf s w 34 9n 4w	"	1 20	04	21	1 45
same	80	w hf s w 35 9n 4w	"	1 20	04	31	1 45
Isaac White	159 89	n e 4 11n 5w		2 32	07	21	2 60

HIRAM ROUNTREE, Clk. County Com. Court.

Hillsboro, Montgomery Co. Nov. 1st 1837. Montgomery Co. Ill.

I certify that the foregoing advertisements for the public sale of Lands in the counties of Clark, Crawford, Franklin and Montgomery, were duly published on the 24th day of Nov'r, 1837, in the Illinois State Register and People's Advocate, published in Vandalia, Fayette, co. Illinois, and that the number of the foregoing transcripts and notices so published, correspond with the number of newspapers printed for that week, and that the same were published and distributed in single numbers in each newspaper respectively.

WM. WALTERS, Printer.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall offer for sale at the court house door in the town of Maysville, county of Clay, on the 1st day of January, 1838, the whole of the 16th section in township 3, range 8 east, situated in that county, agreeably to law. Terms of sale: a credit of one, two and three years; purchasers giving bond with good security, required by the statute.

F. B THOMPSON, Sch. Com.

Maysville, Nov. 6, 1837. Nov 10.

School Lands for Sale.

THERE will be offered at public sale in the county of Marion, in the town of Salem, on the first Monday in December next, in half quarter sections, sub-divided by lines north and south, all of the 16th section in township 3 north of the base line of range number two east of the third principal meridian line, on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with 12 per cent interest per annum, from date of sale, and a mortgage on the premises; Sale in the hours prescribed by law.

October, 21, 1837. E. MEADOR,
Nov. 3 School Com.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN UP,

BY Wm. Willson, Sangamon county, one sorrel horse, with a streak in the face, the left hind foot white, marked with the saddle and harness, shod behind, supposed to be 15½ hands high, with a gray tail, 8 years old, appraised to sixty dolls. before John Rapo, Aug. 16, 1837.

Nov. 24. C. R. MATHENY, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY John McDonald, Sangamon county, one sorrel horse, supposed to be ten years old, lame in the shoulders, some white spots made by the collar, some sears on the shoulders supposed to have been made in attempting to cure him of the sweeney, appraised to ten dollars, before J. A. Pickeral, j. p. September 10, 1837.

Nov. 24. C. R. MATHENY, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Archibald Ward, Sangamon county, a roan mare, supposed to be about eight years old, a small star in the forehead, about fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to forty-five dollars, before J. D. Smith, j. p.

Nov. 24. C. R. MATHENY, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY James Robinson, Sangamon county, one bay horse, supposed to be six or seven years old, with a blaze in the forehead, some marks of the saddle, a switch tail, a natural trotter about fifteen and a half hands high, shod before, no other marks or brands perceivable, appraised to sixty-eight dollars, before Wm. Armstrong, j. p. August 2, 1837.

Nov. 24. C. R. MATHENY, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Wm Douglass, a black poney, his mane roached and his tail cut short, some white hairs in his tail, both hind feet and left fore foot white, a star in the forehead, thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be nine years old, appraised to thirty dollars, before J. W. Patterson, j. p.

Nov. 24, C. R. MATHENY, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Gibson Garett, Sangamon county, a dark brown mare, three or four years old, a small white spot on the right thigh, no other brands or marks, appraised to forty dollars, before Wm. Armstrong, j. p.

Nov. 24. C. R. MATHENY, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY John Morris, a bay horse, black mane and tail, both hind feet white, shod all round, a few white hairs on each flank, a star in his forehead, some saddle marks, a sea grass rope round his neck, fifteen and a half hands and one inch high, supposed to be nine years old, appraised to seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents, before Wm. D. Morris.

Nov. 24. C. R. MATHENY, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY David Laughny, Sangamon county, one chesnut sorrel horse, with a blaze face and snip on the nose, marked with the collar, a small dent on the under side of the neck, blind in the left eye, fourteen hands three inches high, supposed to be four years old this spring, had a rope around his neck, appraised to thirty-five dollars, before Stephen Moore, j. p.

Nov. 24. C. R. MATHENY, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Elias Maxwell, a chesnut sorrel mare, ten or eleven years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded with the letter B on her left shoulder, a star in her forehead, shod before, appraised to forty-five dollars, before W. Underwood, j. p. September 12, 1837.

Nov. 24. C. R. MATHENY, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY John Boos, living on the Little Vermilion, in the Two Mile Grove, in Vermilion county, Illinois, a bay horse, four years old last spring, fourteen hands high, a small star in the forehead, right hind foot white around the hoof, some saddle marks on the left side, bad eyes, appraised to twenty-five dollars by James Bennett and George Kendall, before Corbin R. Hutt, j. p. on the 3d day of November, 1837.

Nov. 24. AMOS WILLIAMS, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Thomas Padfield, living in the Union Grove settlement, St. Clair county, Illinois, a bay horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, five years old last spring, with a star and snip, and a small white spot between them, in low order, no brands or marks perceivable, appraised to fifty-five dollars by W. W. Roman and Moses N. Twiss, before Wm. Welch, October 24, 1837.

Nov. 24. JAMES M. CHARLES, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Benjamin Marks, a bay mare, with black mane and tail, blind of the left eye, about fourteen hands high, and ten years of age, appraised at thirty-two dollars and fifty cents, by Martin Spields, Larry Carroll and William Dwyer, before Richard Murphy, j. p. Ellisville, McHenry co. Sept. 18, 1837.

Nov. 24. JOSEPH WOOD, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY John Ford, an estray mare, supposed to be three years old, of light grey color, with dock mane and tail, with a dark stripe over the back running to the tail, both hind legs white, with the mark of spavin on the nigh fore leg, a lump on the near side of the cheek, thirteen and a half hands high, and appraised at forty dollars by Edward Jenkins and John Flood, before Edward Jendins, j. p. Lake precinct, McHenry co. Sept. 22, 1837.

Nov. 24. JOSEPH WOOD, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY John Keller, of Macoupin county, one bay mare, eight or nine years old last spring, three white feet, some saddle spots, a snip on her nose, heavy with foal, about fourteen hands high, appraised to forty dollars by Jeptha Reader and William Marshall, before Paschal L. Reader, j. p. September 4, 1837.

Nov. 24. JOHN WILSON, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY William Owen, living on Apple creek, in township No. 12, in the county of Macoupin, a dark bay horse, with black mane and tail, black legs up to the knee, near hind foot white up to the pastern joint, some white hairs around the hoof of the right hind foot, and a saddle spot on the right side of the back bone, some scars on the left side of the mouth, about fourteen hands high, supposed to be two years old last spring, a natural trotter, appraised to forty dollars by John P. Atlebury and Joseph Crum, before John Scott, j. p. October 27, 1837.

Nov. 24. JOHN WILSON, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Josiah Randle, living five miles north of Upper Alton, in Madison county, a dark chesnut sorrel mare, with a few white hairs in her forehead, right hind foot white just above the pastern joint, a black spot on her left thigh with a number of smaller ones on her right side not so perceptible, branded on the left shoulder with the letter C, about fourteen and a half hands high, five years old last spring, a natural trotter, no other marks or brands perceivable, appraised by William H. Short and William Y. Harrison to sixty-five dollars, before J. H. Randle, j. p. October 21, 1837.

Nov 24 W. T. BROWN, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY William Ralph, living four miles east of Edwardsville, in Madison county, a bay horse, supposed to be seven or eight years old, a little white, supposed to be a saddle mark on his back, a small white spot or mark on each side of his body about the short ribs, no other marks or brands perceivable, appraised to eighty dollars by Jacob Gunterman and William Mize, before Julius L. Barnsback, j. p. Nov. 4, 1837.

Nov 24 W. T. BROWN, clk.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

TAKEN UP,

BY John Goodnight, living four miles east of Edwardsville, in Madison county, a bay filley, supposed to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, no white or any natural or artificial marks or brands perceivable; has round her neck a small bell collar with a small bell attached to it appraised to twenty-five dollars by J. J. Holdaway and J. G. Ramsey, before Julius L. Barnsback, j. p. November 2, 1837,

Nov 24 W. T. BROWN, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Jorden Johnston, living in Richland district, Clark county, Illinois, on the 27th day of October, 1837, an estray mare, with a blaze face, left hind foot white below the pastern joint, and the left fore foot white above the pastern joint, some saddle marks, supposed to be seven years old last spring, about fifteen and a half hands high; appraised to sixty-five dollars by James Lowrey, William Terrell and Andrew Lowrey, before me this 27th day of October, 1837. I do hereby certify the above to be a true copy from my estray book, Charles Biggs, j. p.

nov 24 DARIUS PHILLIPS, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Joseph Lovecool, in Cumberland district, Clark county, Illinois, one bay horse, with a star and snip in his forehead, right hind foot white, fifteen hands high, about three years old last spring; appraised to forty-five dollars by Alfred McCacken and James Hole, before me this 6th day of Nov. 1837, W. Drougherty, j. p.

nov 24 DARIUS PHILLIPS, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY James Elledge, living about seven miles north east of Marshall, in Clark county, Illinois, one sorrel mare, with a star in her forehead, both hind feet white to the pastern joints, fourteen hands high, two years old last spring; appraised to thirty dollars:—also, one bay horse colt with a star in his forehead, twelve and a half hands high, supposed to be one year old last spring; appraised to twenty-five dollars by Robert Craig and Preston N. Craig, before me this 6th day of November, 1837, Samuel McClure, j. p.

nov 24 DARIUS PHILLIPS, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Green Baker twelve miles east of Belleville, St. Clair county, one yoke of oxen, dark browns, the lead steer has a hole in his near horn, white back and face, with an under half crop off the left ear, and upper half crop in the right; the other marked with a smooth crop off each ear, the end of his tail off, supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years old; appraised to thirty dollars, by John Baker and John Bellar, before James Mason, j. p. Nov. 4th, 1837.

nov 24 J. M. CHARLES, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Baley Osborn, living twenty miles north east of Hillsboro' in Montgomery county, one chesnut sorrel mare, sixteen years old, four white feet, blaze face, three white spots on her back, fourteen and a half hands high; appraised to ten dollars, by John Christian and Warren Osborn, November 7th, 1837, before William R. Christian, j. p.

nov 24 HIRAM ROUNTREE, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Richland Simpson, on the 3d day of November, at his residence on the south fork of Sangamon river, Montgomery county, one yellow sorrel horse supposed to be seven or eight years old, a blaze face, snip on the left side of the nose, scar on the left hind foot, near fifteen hands high, heavy mane and tail, three shoes on; appraised to sixty dollars by W. C. Warinner and Benjamin Vinson before Joseph P. Darbin, j. p. on the 8th of November, 1837.

nov 24 HIRAM ROUNTREE, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Abner Harlin, on Beaver creek, seven miles south from Greenville, one mare colt, of a sorrel color, with a white strip down its face, mane and tail of a color, twelve hands high, supposed to be six months old; appraised to ten dollars by Jas. D. Hooper and B. Harlin, October 27th 1837, before S. M. Goodson, j. p.

nov 24 J. BRADFORD, clk.

VALUABLE MILLS AND FARM
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on Thursday the 14th of December next, that valuable Farm, with the mills attached, situated 8 miles from Vandalia, on the St. Louis road, and on the Hurricane river. The improvement consist of about 70 acres under fence, which is good rich bottom land. Eighty acres are entered, and a large quantity of Congress land adjoining, well timbered. The mills consist of a Saw and Grist Mill—the former on the east and the latter on the west bank of the Hurricane. The saw mill cuts from 1500 to 2000 per day.

A Store and Grocery is situated on this property, directly on the St. Louis road where the Hurricane bridge crosses.

Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to call and see the premises.

Sale to take place on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.

WILLIAM ELAM.

Hurricane Bridge, Nov. 2, 1837. Nov. 4–ts

☞ IF MR. THOS. ORR,

LATE of Rosehall, Dumfriesshire, will call upon Mr. George Scott, at Peoria, or write to him through the post office there, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Nov. 17—3tp

WHITE BEANS.

200 Bushels of White Beans, for sale by E. CAPPS.

Oct. 12.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals, addressed to the Commissioners, M. K. Alexander and Thomas H. Blake, Esqrs., at Mount Carmel, Illinois, will be received between the 1st and 22d days of November next, for seven thousand cubic yards of building stone, suitable for the lock, and dam abutment to be constructed at the Grand Rapids of the Wabash, to be delivered by the first day of June next, on the river bank at the lower termination of said Rapids, at places to be designated by the Engineer having charge of the work. The stone to be of the first quality of limestone, in blocks that will admit of being dressed to lay in courses of masonry not less than 14 inches, nor more than 2 feet thick, when in the wall. The beds of stone as they lay in the quarry to be not less than 2 feet wide, and the blocks not less than 4 feet long. No proposals will be considered for the delivery of any less quantity than one thousand yards, and the Commissioners would prefer making separate contracts for that quantity, but will be governed by the proposals submitted as to the quantity to be awarded to any one individual or company. At any time between the 1st and 22d of November, the undersigned, upon application to him at his office at Mount Carmel, Illinois, will designate the quarries from which the stone must be brought, make known the specific terms of the contract to be entered into, and give such other information upon the subject as may be desired.

By order of the commissioners:
D. BURR, Prin. Eng. Wabash Riv.

Sept. 30—td

WANTED,

100 CORDS of good Ash, Oak, and Hickory wood, delivered at the Steam mill, for which I will give one dollar seventy-five cents per cord August 14th, 1837.

WILLIAM LINN,

August 18.

A LIST OF LANDS

ying in the County of Washington, State of Illinois, on which Taxes remain Due and unpaid on the first day of Sept. 1837, for the years herein set forth as appears from the Auditors list.

Patentee.	Present Owner.	Acres. pts.	Description.	Years.	Tax.	Int.	Cost.
John D. Patton,		160	s e 7 2s 3w	1837.	$2 40	8cts	21
Same		76 85	n w 18 2s 3w	"	1 14	3	21
R. Middleton & W. G. Brown,	J. Reynolds	10	pt e½ n w 24 2s 3w	"	15	0	21
	S. Bond,	160	s w 1 1s 4w	"	2 40	8	21
	Same,	96	pt s e 1 1s 4w	"	1 44	4	21
J. Chambers & J. A. Paxton,		160	s e 34 1s 5w	'36 &'37	5 05	16	21
Same,		160	s w 37 1s 5w	1836.	2 40	8	21

Notice is hereby given that on the first Monday in Mrch next, at the door of the Court House in Nashville, in the county of Wshington, the lands contained in the foregoing list, lying in said county, or so much thereof as will be sufficient, will be sold for Taxes, Interest, and Costs, which may at that time be due and unpaid thereon—the Lands contained in said list having been returned by the Auditor of Public Accounts to the said county, as a delinquent list of non-residents lands, lying in said county, on which the taxes remained due and unpaid on the 1st day of Sept. 1837.

Nashville, Oct. 31, 1837 WM. BOYD, Clk. C. C. C. W. C.

A LIST OF LANDS

Lying in the County of Jefferson subject to taxation, on which the taxes remain due and unpaid, on the 1st of September, 1837.

Patentee.	Present Owner.	Acres. pts.	Description.	Years.	Tax.	Int.	Cost.
Henry Bichtle,	Philip & Spear.	160	n w 28 2s 3e	1837.	$2 40	8c	21
Gorun A. Worth,		160	n e 32 2s 3e	"	2 40	8	21
Gray & Grant,		40	pt s w 32 2s 3e	"	60	2	21
William Hynes,		80	w½ s e 6 3s 4e	"	1 20	4	21
James Kelly,		160	n w 8 3s 4e	"	2 40	8	21

State of Illinois, Jefferson County:

I, Noah Johnston, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Jefferson County, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy (as corrected by me of the Delinquent Land List of said county, furnished me by the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the year 1837, with the amount of taxes, interest and cost due on each tract therein, for the year aforesaid. And I hereby give public notice that, on the first Monday of March next, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Mountvernon, in said county each of the said tracts of land, upon which taxes, interest and cost remain due and unpaid, will be sold at public sale for the taxes, interest and cost so remaining due and unpaid upon each of said tracts respectively.

Given under my hand, dated at Mount Vernon, this 25th day of Oct. A. D. 1837.

NOAH JOHNSTON, *Clerk*
Commissioners' Court, Jefferson County, Illinois.

A LIST OF LANDS

Lying in the county of Coles, subject to taxation, on which the taxes remain due and unpaid on the first day of September, 1837, for the years and amount therein set forth, with the interest and cost due thereon, to March 1st, 1838.

Patentees.	Present owners.	Acres.	pts	Qr section.	Tp.	R.	Y.	Taxs.	Int	cost
Charles Sawyer	Wm. Morgan	80		e½ n e	10	11n	7e	'37	$1 20	04	21c
Miles Hart		40		pt w½ s w	12	"	"	"	60	02	21
Daniel Drake		80		e½ n w	17	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Thomas Brinigan		80		w½ n w	17	"	"	"	1 20	01	21
Henry Cole		40		pt e½ s w	28	12n	7e	"	60	02	21
John Houchin		12		pt n w	34	"	"	"	18	00	21
Jacob Slover		80		w½ s w	31	"	"	"	20	01	21
same		80		e½ n e	17	11n	8e	"	1 20	04	21
Samuel Woods	Hiram Woods	12		pt n e	12	12n	8e	"	18	00	21
John B. Hoffett		160		n e	14	"	"	"	2 40	08	21
Robert K. Peebles		80		e½ s w	21	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Thomas Gordon		120		pt n w	29	11n	9e	"	1 80	06	21
Jonathan Graham		80		e½ s e	33	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Thos. J. Gillinwaters	Thos. Blair	80		No. 1 n e	6	12n	9e	"	1 20	04	21
Benjamin Parker		18		pt e½ s w	11	"	"	"	27	00	21
same		6		e½ s e	11	"	"	"	09	00	21
same		24		w½ n w	11	"	"	"	36	01	21
Isaac Lewis		80		w½ s w	14	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Jesse Esery		80		e½ n w	15	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Isaac Fleenor		5		pt w½ n w	17	"	"	"	1 07	00	21
David Yarnall		128	79	n w	2	15n	9e	"	92	06	21
George Wibeley		30		pt w½ s w	11	16n	"	"	45	01	21
James Barns		80		e½ s e	23	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
same		80		e½ s w	23	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
same		80		e½ s w	26	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
same		80		e½ n w	26	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
same		80		w½ s e	26	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
same		80		e½ n e	26	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
William Bradshaw		80		w½ n e	27	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
James S. Martin		87	32	No. 2 n e	6	12n	10e	"	1 31	04	21
Reason Wiley		47		pt e½ n e	12	"	"	"	70	02	21
Frederick Shoot		35		pt e½ s e	14	12n	10e	"	52	01	21
A. Henderson		105	70	No. 2 n w	18	"	"	"	1 58	05	21
Jos. Dougherty	Saml. Barrett	80		No. 1 n e	4	13n	10e	"	1 20	04	21
Enos Barns		80		e½ s e	24	"	"	"	1 20	01	21
Isaac Parker		80		No. 1 n w	34	"	"	"	1 20	01	21
same		80		e½ n e	31	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
William Barnes		80		e½ n e	36	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Pharmer Lesley		80		w½ s w	23	15n	10e	"	1 20	04	21
Amos Lesley		80		e½ n w	26	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Thomas Lesley		80		e½ s e	27	"	"	"	1 20	01	21
same		80		e½ n e	27	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
same		80		e½ n e	34	"	"	"	1 20	01	21
Eli Sargent		80		w½ s w	36	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
A. Laughlin & Eli Sargent		76		pt w½ s e	36	"	"	"	1 14	03	21
Benj. White		30		pt e½ s e	19	12n	11e	"	45	01	21
John Waldrope, jr.		5		pt w½ s e	19	"	"	"	67	00	21
Eli Sargent		78	31	e½ n w	31	15n	11e	"	1 19	04	21
Jonas Hite		37		pt n e	39	12n	14w	"	55	02	21
James Cox		72	12	s w	18	14n	14w	"	1 08	04	21
Samuel Ashmore		80		w½ s e	18	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
John King		80		e½ s e	18	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Isaac May		80		e½ n e	18	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
John F. Coons		80		w½ n e	19	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
same		80		w½ s e	19	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Jackson Chaney		40		pt e½ s w	32	14n	14w	"	60	02	21
Eli Sargent		68		n w	31	15n	"	"	1 02	03	21
same		68	32	s w	31	"	"	"	1 02	03	21
John G. Morrell	*School Lands*	40		pt w s w	16	12n	14w	"	60	02	21
Matilda Baker		40		lot 7 s½ w½ n e	16	11n	9e	"	60	02	21
John J. Adams		40		" 5 s½ w½ n w	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
William B. White		40		" 12 n½ w½ s w	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
Joseph Vanderen		80		w½ n e	16	12n	8e	"	1 20	04	21
same		80		e½ n w	16	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
same		80		w½ n w	16	"	"	"	1 20	01	21
Alfred Balch		40		lot 5 s½ w½ n w	16	11n	8e	"	60	02	21
Thomas Lincoln		40		" 8 s½ e½ n e	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
same		40		" 9 n½ e½ s e	16	11n	8e	"	60	02	21
Wm. Garrett		40		" 15 s½ w½ s e	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
Charles S. Morton		40		" 1 n e ne	16	12n	9e	"	60	02	21
same		40		" 5 s w nw	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
same		40		" 12 n w s w	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
same		40		" 13 s w s w	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
same		40		" 14 s e s w	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
Jacob Culler		40		" 8 s e n e	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
Samuel Doke		80		e½ n e	16	14n	14w	"	1 20	04	21
same		80		w½ s e	16	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Nathaniel Wayne		80		e½ s w	16	"	"	"	1 20	04	21
Harrison K. Norfolk		40		s w n e	16	9n	9e	"	60	02	21
same		40		n e n w	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
Moses H. Buck		40		n w n w	16	"	"	"	60	02	21
James Nelson		40		s w s e	16	"	"	"	60	02	21

State of Illinois, Coles County, ss:

I, Nathan Ellington, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of Coles County, do certify that the foregoing is a correct list or copy of the Delinquent Lands (except what were listed in the county and paid) of said county, furnished me by the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the year 1837, with the amount of taxes, interest and costs due on each tract therein for the year aforesaid. And I hereby give public notice, that on the first Monday of March next, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Charleston, in the said county, each of the said tracts upon which taxes, interests and costs remain due and unpaid, will be sold at public sale for the taxes, interest and cost remaining due and unpaid upon each of said tracts respectively

Given under my hand, at Charleston, the 1st day of November, 1837.

N. ELLINGTON, *Clerk.*

I certify that the foregoing advertisements for the public sale of Lands in the counties of Washington, Jefferson and Coles, were duly published on the 17th day of Nov'r. 1837, in the Illinois State Register and People's Advocate, published in Vandalia, Fayette co. Illinois, and that the number of the foregoing transcripts and notices so published, correspond with the number of newspapers printed for that week, and that the same were published and distributed in single numbers in each newspaper respectively.

WM. WALTERS, Printer.

BANK OF ILLINOIS AT SHAWNEETOWN.

Monthly Statement of the condition of the Bank, made in conformity to law.

Statement of the condition of the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, on the 1st November, 1837.

Capital stock owned by the State of Illinois		100,000 00
Capital stock owned by individuals		157,550 00
Notes in circulation		89,063 00
Treasurer of United States		39,737 32
Fund Commissioners		13,500 00
Unclaimed dividends		270 75
Individual depositors		15,297 18
Due to other Banks		81,638 08
Discount, Exchange, and Interest,		6,204 14
Surplus Fund		6,926 96
		510,187 43
Bills discounted		267,881 83
Bills of exchange		10,055 26
Real estate, &c.		975 00
Incidental expenses		119 00
Due from other Banks,		53,235 62
Cash Viz.		
Notes of other banks	$18,315 00	
Specie	159,605 72	177,920 72
Dollars,		510,187 43

State of Illinois, Gallatin County, } Sct.

This day personally appeared before me, an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for the county aforesaid, John Siddall, Cashier of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, and made oath that the foregoing is a full and complete statement of the condition of said Bank on the 1st day of November, 1837.

Given under my hand and seal, at Shawneetown, this second day of November, A. D. 1837.

THOS. F VAUGHT, J. P.

I, Alexander P. Field, Secretary of State, do certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the November monthly report of the Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown on file in my office.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the great seal of State, this 9th day of November, A. D. 1837, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-second.

A. P. FIELD
Sec. of State.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

WOODSIDE'S PATENT REVOLVING HARROW AND SEED CART.

THIS implement has been repeatedly tested in the presence of many practical and scientific agriculturalists, who have acknowledged it to be of great value and importance to the farming interest. The old practice of harrowing ground, from the imperfection of the implement used, and on which there has been, hitherto, no improvement made, has been found a tedious and laborious business, occupying much time with great expense of labor, both to man and beast.—To obviate these disadvantages was the design of the subscriber, and so far as repeated successful trials, confirmed by the unbought testimony of accomplished agriculturalists go, I have succeeded in the object at which I aimed in a manner highly satisfactory to all who have witnessed its operations. It is worked by the aid of an individual and two or three horses, and will unquestionably do more work in the same given time, and in much better style, than six common harrows, which would require the service of six men and twelve horses; in addition to which, the operation of seeding is performed in a manner expeditious, regular and equal, to the great saving of seed, over the slovenly method as commonly practised.

It has many other advantages calculated to settle its excellence, which will at once present themselves to the observation of a practical man; and amongst others recommendatory of its character, as relates to the use for which it is specially designed, is that it is not liable to clog in working. The simplicity of its construction is such as to render it convertible into an ordinary horse or ox cart in five minutes.

It requires but to be known to be appreciated, and I am fully persuaded that my judgment on this point, sustained by many who have witnessed its efficacy, in pulverizing the soil, will be fully confirmed at no distant period of time, by its superseding entirely the rude and clumsy affair now made use of. As a destroyer of weeds, I can with propriety affirm, that its equal has never before been presented to the public.—The wiregrass, the bluegrass, the crabgrass, and dewberry vines, &c., have all been effectually eradicated from the soil and brought to the surface by this implement, and exposed to the sun, which of course soon destroys them. The only resemblance this instrument bears to the common harrow is the formation of the teeth, which are screwed into a cylinder of well seasoned white oak, measuring about five and a half feet in length, and six inches in diameter. In addition to which, a cylinder containing a sett of coulters and knives for scarifying meadow ground and the roots of prairie grass, &c., can be furnished.

Farmers from the western prairies, who have witnessed the operation of this implement, are fully convinced that it will supersede the use of the plough after prairies have once been broken up. They have also admitted that the cylinder containing the two-edged knives or coulters, are admirably calculated to cut up the roots of the prairie grass into three inch pieces, which is the distance they are apart, after said prairie grass has been burnt down, which will materially facilitate the operation of the plough. Then by using the cylinder with the common harrow teeth, the roots of the prairie grass will be brought to the surface and leave the soil in such a state as to dispense with the plough for the future.

Agriculturalists are respectfully invited to call at the rotundo of the Capitol, where one of the implements is placed for their inspection.

The implements are manufactured in Washington city, under the superintendence of the subscriber, who warrants them to be finished in a workmanlike manner, and of good materials. All orders will be promptly complied with; and as the season for harrowing is fast approaching, he would respectfully request those who are disposed to patronise, to forward their orders as early as possible, so as to afford time for having the implements made before they are wanted. If desirable, tongue can be attached instead of shafts, to work with oxen.

Any communication addressed to the subscriber (post paid) will meet with prompt attention.

JOHN D. WOODSIDE.

Washington, D. C.

A gentleman of this town (Vandalia) has an implement of the kind above described, now at Alton, which he wishes to sell, as also the patent right for making and using them in the counties of Saint Clair, Madison, Greene, McCoupin, Morgan, Sangamon, Tazewel, McLean, Putnam as bounded in 1836, La Salle and Cook do.

He will also dispose of the whole or part to any good mechanic or other person on accommodating and advantageous terms.

Persons wishing to purchase will address to Wm. L. D. Ewing or James W. Berry, Vandalia, Illinois. This implement will sow and cover from 12 to 14 acres of wheat per day. June 23d, 1837.

june 26—tf

TAKEN UP,

BY J. N. English, living near Jerseyville, in Greene county, an estray horse, a black, with a small white spot in his forehead, and a snip on his nose, two small saddle spots on his back, 14 hands and 3 inches high, supposed to be ten years old and a natural pacer, Appraised to 40 dollars.

VANDALIA ACADEMY
AND
Free School.

THE first session of this institution, commenced in Vandalia on Monday the 31st day of July ult., under the superintendence of competent teachers, in the Male and Female Departments.

The apartments in which the school is conducted, are spacious and salubrious; and all the pupils are required to meet once a week in the same hall, for purposes of examination.

The year is divided into two terms or sessions, of five months each.

The first session will hereafter commence on the 2nd Monday in March, and the second session will commence on the second Monday in September.

As it is intended to render this institution worthy of patronage, of this and other States, its departments will soon be permanently supplied with able and experienced Professors; and it has already commenced with over one hundred pupils.

Its capital stock will be $500,000, divided into shares of $100 each, and the payment of 5 per cent. annually, entitles the payer to the admission of a pupil free of all expense, on account of tuition, in the usual course. Orders have been given for the procurement of a good library, a piano forte, organ and a complete set of engineering instruments, and necessary chemical and philosophical apparatus.

Instruction will be given free of charge to pupils permanently resident in this township, until Monday, the 23d day of October inst, after which they will be required to pay for the remainder of the First Term, one half the amounts charged to pupils not so resident for the same time; and after the present Term the charges for tuition to all classes of pupils shall be the same as those now exacted from pupils without the township, subject to such partial or entire deductions as the Trustees may deem proper. These terms are for

Orthography, Reading and Penmanship, $6 per term.

Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book keeping and Geography, with the use of Globes, $8 per term.

Moral and Natural Philosophy, History, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Botany, Composition, Algebra, Mathematics and Astronomy, $10.00 per term.

Belles lettres, Drawing, Painting and Musick, $10 per term.

Latin, Greek, French, German, and Italian Languages $12 00 per term.

Instructors in some of the above branches, are yet to be provided, and every exertion is making to obtain them speedily.

The Trustees hope to be able to open a department by the first Monday in December next, for teaching Civil Engineering, scientifically and practical. The price of instruction in said Department will be forty dollars per Term of five months, and no extra charge will be required of the student for his attendance upon the chemical and philosophical lectures, or for the use of the apparatus, or the library.

The morals and health of the pupils will be carefully guarded.

It has also been determined to establish as speedily as practicable, a medical, legal and theological department.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed by the Trustees, a Board of Visitors to the institution, to attend the examination of students, if convenient, at the expiration of each term, viz:

The Governor of the State,

Wm. H. Davidson	Cyrus Edwards
James Semple	Edward Smith
Theophilus W. Smith	James Bucklin
Wm. Wilson	James Seymour
Samuel D. Lockwood	J. Freeman
Thos. C. Brown	John Reynolds
Sidney Breeze	A. P. Field
Justin Harlin	John D. Whiteside
Walter B Scates	Charles Prentice
John T Stuart	E. B. Webb
John Tillson	Richard M. Young
Wm. L. D. Ewing	John Robinson
Levi Davis	Zadoc Casey
J. C. Reiley	Wm L. May
Adam W. Snyder	J. K. Dubois
Wm. Kinney	J. Gatewood
Wm. H. Brown	Rev. Gideon Blackburn
Ebenezer Peck	Rev. Barton Stone
George Flowers	Rev. Mr. Stewart.

Boarding can be had in respectable families, at from one dollar fifty cents to two dollars per week, and the healthy and central situation of Vandalia will doubtless render it a desirable point for the attendance of students from other States, as well as our own.

JAMES BLACK, President.
WM. C. GREENUP } Trustees.
WM. LINN
HARVEY LEE
R. BLACKWELL.

P. S. Editors of Newspapers in this State, friendly to the cause of general education, are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

Oct. 27—

LOUISVILLE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

THE Trustees of this institution, properly estimating the importance of the duty to be performed, in selecting suitable gentlemen for the respective chairs in a Medical School, occupying such a prominent position and so munificently provided for by the liberality of the city, have spared no pains necessary to enable them to obtain the requisite information, and they have, at length, the satisfaction to believe that the expectations of the public will be fully met, by the announcement they are now prepared to make.

The lectures will commence on the last Monday of October next, and continue until the last of February, on the several branches of Medicine by the following gentlemen, viz:

Anatomy, by Jedediah Cobb M. D. (late Professor of same in the Medical College of Ohio.)

Surgery, by Joshua B. Flint M. D. (late of Boston.)

Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Charles Caldwell M. D. (late Professor of same in Transylvania University.)

Theory and Practice, by John E. Cooke M. D. (late Professor of same in Transylvania University.)

Materia Medica, by Lunsford P. Yandell M. D (late Professor of Chemistry in Transylvania University.)

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Henry Miller M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by John Locke M. D. (late Professor of same in Medical College of Ohio.)

In relation to one of these gentlemen, Dr. Locke, it should be stated that he is at this time in Europe, and the Trustees appointed him, believing, from the assurances of his friends, that he will accept. Should he decline, Chemistry will be taught by Dr. Yandell the ensuing winter.

The Institute has been provided with a sufficiently extensive Library, Apparatus, and all the appliances necessary for the illustration of the several topics of instruction; ample lecture rooms have been fitted up for their accommodation, with commodious smaller ones attached for Anatomical rooms, Library, Museum &c. Clinical instruction will be delivered by the professors in the Hospital, which is now an extensive and well ordered establishment.

As an idea has prevailed that boarding is extravagantly high in this city, it is thought proper to state that it may be had, including fuel and lights, at from $3 to $4 per week, which is about as low as it can be furnished in any American city.

The price of the tickets is $15 to each of the Professors, and a fee of $5 for Matriculation and the use of the Library. Payment will be received in notes of solvent banks of the States in which pupils may reside.

JOHN ROWAN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

September 8–3t.

☞The following papers will publish this advertisement weekly to the amount of $5 each, and forward their paper containing it, and their accounts to the office of the Louisville Journal for collection.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Smith, deceased, late of Coles county, are hereby notified and requested to present their claims to the Court of Probate, for the county of Coles, on the first Monday in December next, there to have them adjusted according to law, preparatory to a settlement of said estate. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately.

WM. GOODMAN, Adm'r.
Coles county, Ill. Nov 10.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

Sensible of the deep interest which must be felt throughout the Union in the proceedings of a new Congress, convoked by the administration, to meet the extraordinary emergencies which have arisen since the close of General Jackson's term of service the undersigned have already made preparation to furnish their annual report in the form of a Congressional Globe. As these successive publications comprise a full and faithful record of all that is done in an Appendix containing the finished speeches prepared by the members themselves—they are suited not only to gratify the curiosity of the hour, to inform the distant constituency of the part performed by their immediate representative and of the result of the labors of all: but, we doubt not they will be found permanently useful as the most authentic, complete and convenient parliamentary record of one times.

This undertaking having, with these views, been liberally patronized by the public, it is our purpose to justify this early and continued favor, by increasing the strength of our corps of Reporters at the next fall and winter session. The Fall session will be looked to by the country to settle all that has been unsettled by the overthrow of the sytem of Depo-ites as established by Congress—the overthrow of the currency as established by the constitution—and the overthrow of the system of revenue, as a means of adequate supply, for present demands, the maintenance of manufactures, and the regulation of commerce Every thing of pecuniary interest to the government and the nation will be involved in the discussions of the next Congress: and it was because the President would not have those all-important subjects left to Executive discretion a moment beyond the time when a full Congress could be summoned, that the September session was convoked. The machinery of government, even when thrown out of geer, must continue to work; but when so disordered, its movements may be driven in a wrong direction. The Representatives of the people are alone competent to set all to rights. No Democratic Chief Magistrate would continue, in the condition of things at present existing, to substitute Executive expedients for clearly defined law springing from the public will.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe, during the two sessions of the 25th Congress $2, 00

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The Congressional Globe will be sent to those papers that copy this prospectus, if our attention shall be directed to it by a mark with the pen. Our exchange list is so large that we would not observe it probably unless this be done.

☞*No attention will be paid to any order, unless money accompany it* or unless some responsible persons, known to us to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, June 24

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The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c. select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper.—By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and to enlighten the family circle: to give to it at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in a book would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge the "power of concentration can no further go." No book which appears in Waldie's Quart. Library will be published in the Omnibus, which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

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Hundreds of persons have used it, and nine out of ten cases have been permanently cured of Dyspepsia, Cholics, Nervous Tremors, Lowness of spirits, Palpitation of the heart, and all those train of diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver, or derangement of the digestive functions, such as General Debility or Weakness, Flatulency, Loss of appetite, Sour Eructations and Acidities of the Stomach, Costiveness, Headache, Jaundice, Flatulent and Billious Cholic, &c. &c.

To adults and children who are troubled with worms, it will operate as a safe and thorough vermifuge. It is entirely Botanatical in its composition, and may be used by both sexes and of any age, with perfect safety, without any change of habit or diet.

It is not recommended like most patented Medicines with the name blown on the Glass thus, Garlegant's Balsam of Health, prepared only by John S. Miller, and his signature on a label, pasted on the outside wrapper on each bottle, which completely secures it from being counterfeited.

A full and satisfactory direction accompanies each bottle, which can be had at One Dollar per Bottle, and by the quantity at a liberal discount of the proprietor and of all his agents, which are named at the bottom of each direction.

New testimony of its cures are frequently received, a few of which follow this advertisement, and many more can be seen on the directions around each bottle.

John S. Miller—Dear Sir:—I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last 4 or 5 years, which has been increasing on me ever since, to such a degree, that for 3 or 4 weeks previous to using your valuable Garlegants Balsam of Health I am certain I have not eaten one ounce a day of any kind of diet, neither was I able to sleep with any kind of comfort during this time, for a severe pain in my stomach; in fact I had given myself up as incurable as I have had recourse to so many different remedies without any kind of benefit, I at length heard of your Balsam of Health, being advertised, I purchased a bottle of your agent Wm. Miller in Winchester Va. After taking the three first doses I found my stomach to retain in some degree what I eat, and the pain in my stomach subsiding gradually, and after using one and a half bottles, I found myself entirely well, and have eat any thing I have an inclination for and sleep well at night. It was surprising to see the quantity of morbid matter I discharged from my stomach, which I once inclined to believe was coated thick with it, which no doubt rendered all diet indigestable.

Given under my hand, this 1st day of December, 1836.

JOSEPH SNAPP,
Living near Winchester Va.

Certificate of Nicholas Weaver.

This is to certify that I bought of your agent at Gettysburg, several bottles of your valuable Balsam of Health, which completely cured me of the Dyspepsia. I had taken much of other patent medicines, but found no relief, until I made use of your Balsam of Health, which effected a radical cure, and do recommend it to all those who are troubled with that obstinate disorder Dyspepsia.

N. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Pa. Nov. 2, 1836.

Certificate from the Rev. D. F. Schæffer, Pastor of the Lutheran Church.

John S. Miller.—Dear Sir:—I deem it my duty to inform you that I consider Garlegant's Balsam of Health, prepared by you, a superior medicine. My wife has long been in a delicate state of health, and of course no means were left untried of which we could hear; myself opposed to nostrums and patent medicines.—I nevertheless consented to purchase a bottle of your Balsam of Health, and I do hereby certify that Mrs. Schæffer derived more benefit from the use of it than of any other medicine. My opinion is that if a cure can be effected, as regards the diseases you mention, your Balsam will, if used in the first stage of the disease.

D. F. SCHÆFFER, D. D.

Frederick, Aug. 23, 1836.

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November 25, 1836.

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Our friends of the press will confer a particular favour, by inserting the above advertisment, as some good natured friend has been busy in circulating a report that the Lady's Book had been discontinued.

☞Papers publishing it will please address theirs to "Saturday News;" if addressed to Lady's Book they are refused.

ESTRAYS.

TAKEN UP,

BY Benjamin Ford, living in the Bear creek precinct, Adams county, Illinois, one yellow horse, eight or nine years old, has some white on his right hind foot, star or snip in the forehead, branded with the letters T. J. Appraised to $50 by Geo. Hightower and John Riddell before P. Y. Martin, Esq., this 8th day of Oct., 1837.

Nov 17 NICHOLAS WREN, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Wayne Robinson of Hancock county, Ill. a brown mare, supposed to be 14 years old, blind in the left eye, blazed face, with some saddle marks, about 14 hands high. Appraised at $25 by Hugh McFall and Benjamin Warrington before Charles Robinsoe, Esq., Sept. 30th, 1837.

Nov 17 S. H. LITTLE, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Henry S. Vandem, one bay mare, two years old supposed to be 14 1-2 hands high, with a star in the forehead, hind feet white.—Appraised to $45 before J. Rape, Esq., August 2, 1837.

Nov 17 C. R. MATHENY, clk.

TAKEN TP,

BY Thos. Maxwell, living in 12 north, 1 east Knox county, Illinois, an iron grey horse, 15 hands high, 3 years old last spring, and a star in his forehead. Appraised at $50 by Jesse Green James H. Roundtree and Armstead Brown, before James Goff, Esq. Oct. 21, 1837.

Nov 17 H. S. RUNKLE, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Henry Swisper, living 6 miles south-east of Danville, Vermillion county, a stray mare, of the following description, to wit: a dark brown mare, about 15 hands high, 3 years old past, appears to have been snagged in the breast, the right eye out, both hind feet white, a small white spot spot in her forehead. Appraised to $30, by Hiram Gibbons, George W. Bumford and Johnson Cunningham before Joseph Patterson, Esq., Nov. 2d, 1837.

Nov 17 A. WILLIAMS, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Cornelius Jones in Pike county, one bright bay mare, supposed to be 14 hands high, judged to be 2 years old last spring. Appraised to $50, by John Tomlinson and Allen Jones, before Robert Wills, Esq, on the 4th of November, 1837.

Nov 17 JAS. DAVIS, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Archibald Tomlinson, one chestnut sorrel horse, judged to be eight years old, 15 hands high, a star in the forehead, some saddle marks, on the near side, appraised to $50, by Henry Kent and Gideon Farthing, before Robert Wills, Esq., on the 9th day of November, 1837.

Nov 17 JAS. DAVIS, clerk of Pike

TAKEN UP,

BY Christopher K. Durbin, on Bear creek of the south fork of Sangamon river, in Montgomery county, one sorrel filley, one year old last spring, fourteen hands high, bald face, both hind feet white, white underlip. Appraised to $35. Also one sorrel filley, one year old last spring, 13½ hands high, bald face, three white feet. Appraised to $30, on the 12th Oct., 1837, before J. P, Durbin, Esq.

Nov 14—pd H. ROUNTREE, clk.

TAKEN UP

BY Elijah Dunn, of Perry county, one bay horse, 5 years old last spring, 14 hands and 3 inches high, branded with the letters U. S. D. on his left shoulder, and with the letter K. on his left fore foot, shod before and on the right hind foot. Appraised to $50, Oct. 11, 1837.

Nov 10 H. B. JONES, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY John Inman of Edwards county, Ill., on the 18th day of Oct., 1837, one black mare, about two years old past, about 14 hands high, with a bell on. Appraised to $30, by John Cowling and E. S. Wheeler before C. P. Burns, Esq.,

Nov 10 W. S. MAYO, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY John Briperden, of Edwards county, on the 18th day of Oct. 1837, one brown mare, about 7 years old, 15½ hands high, two hind feet white to the fetlock joints, a small spot of white above the hoof on the near fore foot—appraised to $65, by John Cowling and E. S. Wheeler, before C. P. Burns, Esq.

Nov. 10 W. S. MAYO, clk.

TAKEN UP,

BY Orson Robeson, 14 miles north-east of Bloomington, one bay horse, 8 years old last spring, the right hind foot white, marked with the halter on the nose, 14 hands high, appraised to $40 by James M. Richards and John B. Holland before W. W. Willis, Esq.

Nov. 10 I. BAKER, clk. of McLean.